HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,189—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 30, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 3,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday. 9 a.m.	Steamer.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
18th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	INDIA	7911
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	......	......
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6525
9th ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	......
[illegible]th ,,	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10500
[illegible]rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	......	......
[illegible]th ,,	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA	6901
[illegible] Aug	PERSIA	7951	......	......
[illegible] ,,	VICTORIA	6532	MONGOLIA	9505
[illegible] ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	......
[illegible]th ,,	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

[illegible] leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between [illegible] and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 2nd June, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June 1904
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July ,,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	G. Klausberger.	6,316	27th June 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th June, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 31st May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,300 tons on or about THURSDAY, 2nd June, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th June, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,700 tons, on or about 31st May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th May, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.
LEVANZO	5,000	......	15th July 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street Bombay.

BEER ! BEER !! BEER !!!

THE "CROWN BRAND" PILSENER BEER
THE MOST WHOLESOME BEER
THAT DID EVER HEART CHEER
IT IS ALWAYS READY AND CLEAR
AND THATS WHY IT IS HELD MOST DEAR.

ONCE TRIED CONVINCE YOU OF ITS EXCELLENT
CRISP AND MOST DRINKABLE BEER
AND THE BEST VALUE
FOR
MONEY.

SOLE AGENTS,
A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
ITALIAN PROVISION MERCHANTS,
4 BRUCE LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

"PIVERFELL"
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO.
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

CIGARS.

MORE THAN
70
BRANDS
TO SELECT FROM.

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO
MESSRS. **McDOWELL & CO., LD.**
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose), Calamatta (Greek) Olives in Tins. All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Muscatel Raisins and Italian Oranges.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL.

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.
COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, arrived per HANSA LINE S. S. "BRAUNFELS," No. 6 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.
Dated 20th May, 1904.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS.

A HANDBOOK OF THE ORDINARY DIALECT OF THE TAMIL LANGUAGE. By the Rev. G. U. POPE, M.A., D.D. Seventh Edition, 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d, net.

The last of the Two Series of Translations.

THE SACRED BOOKS OF THE EAST. Translated by various Oriental Scholars and edited by F. MAX MULLER. Vol. xlviii. THE VEDANTA-SUTRAS with the Commentary by Râmânuga. Translated by GEORGE THIBAUT. Part III, 8vo, cloth, 25s.

London HENRY FROWDE, Oxford University Press Warehouse, Amen Corner, E. C.

TEAS. TEAS.
MAY BLOSSOM
TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS :—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS :—

DENISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

TORTURED BY ECZEMA.

THERE IS ONLY ONE PERMANENT CURE, THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH REMEDY,

"ANTEXEMA."

English Specialists on Skin Diseases, after laborious scientific research, have given to the world the famous preparation "ANTEXEMA." This is a Soothing, Healing Cream which relieves all Irritation and Itching, heals the Raw, Inflamed Surfaces, and leaves the Skin Soft and Smooth.

It is sold in Bottles, price Re. 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents :

MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS : EAST STREET, POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron. under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greasedcontract Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited,

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A-1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co. Ltd., 43, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—CHEAP AMMUNITION BOOTS, for Monsoons, Rs. 3-4 per pair.—SUTORI & CO., 8 Church Gate Street, Fort.

LOST, on the night of the 25th Instant, on the Southern Entrance to W. Green's Restaurant, a GOLD WATCH by James MacCabe and a GOLD CHAIN with three Gold Coins attached (ONE PERSIAN AND TWO FOREIGN), also a GOORKEY SCARFPIN. Finder will be rewarded. Apply Box "No. 962 M.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

3 K. W. COMPOUND DYNAMO of High Class English make with 6 Arc Lamps of 2,000 C. P each complete for Rs. 1,000. C. JOST and Coy Electrical Engineers and Contractors, Sirdars Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—1st, 2nd and 3rd FLOORS and GODOWNS all newly-made up for Offices or Residence. Apply on Premises, 14-22 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

WEST & Co., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission Agents, Bombay, undertake work of all kinds:—STEVEDORING, PROCURING and SUPPLYING all kinds of Goods and Material.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS.—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS ready laid from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI, at very Moderate Rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to Their Excellencies The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

PIANOS !! PIANOS !!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms. by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Sbscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, have recently added to their Staff a Specialist in Portraiture from one of the best Studios in London to produce thoroughly Artistic Portraits and true likenesses in their new Studio which can hardly be equalled and certainly not surpassed in India, if even in Europe. A trial sitting or a visit will confirm these Statements.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WEST AND CO., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission, Agents undertake the following work:—Stevedoring, Tea Agencies, Procuring and Supplying of Good Materials and Provision of all kinds, House and Land Agencies.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	„ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH :
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Thaiping, Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manila, Cebu (Phillipines)
Hongkong, Foochow, Saigon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE :—Calcutta.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS :

For 6 months	4 per cent.	p. a.
„ 12 „	5 „	p. a.
„ 2 years	5½ „	p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point,
Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden,
Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya,
Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 19,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG,
HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING,
PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MINTON TILES.

WHITE GLAZED TILES.

"FRENCH" CERAMIC MOSAIC PAVEMENT TILES.

ITALIAN PAVEMENT TILES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS.

MARSEILLES PAVEMENT TILES.

CABINET AND FURNITURE TILES.

CARRARA MARBLE AGENCY.

INSCRIPTION TABLETS.

Tombs, Monuments, Pavements, Table Tops, Vases, Pedestals, Fountains, Baths Statues, Stairs, &c.

IN ALL STYLES AND COLOURS.

Statues and Busts Cut from Photographs, Any description of work executed from Models or drawing sent.

LAVATORY BASINS.

Oblong, Square.
Round Fronted and Angular.

URINALS, Angle and Flat.

ENGLISH & EASTERN W. C.
FOUNTAINS, SINKS, &c., &c.
SUITABLE for HOUSES and SHIPS.

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902	£ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902	£ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902 :—

Policies issued (Net) 4,748 for	£1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 324,733
Annual Income	£1,311,091
Assets	£8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1802 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks. to take instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIE THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WATSON'S HOTEL AND WATSON'S ANNEXE.

REALLY GOOD ROOMS now available at both the above well-known Residential HOTELS, at SPECIAL MONSOON RATES, up to the 15th September next.

Apply at once to the respective MANAGERS.

FOR SALE

A DYNAMO (50 Amperes), HORNSBY OIL ENGINE (8 B. H. P.), and ELECTRIC LIGHT FITTINGS. List and description of the articles are available by application to the Undersigned.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Director,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.
Karachi, 23rd May, 1904.

MOTOR CAR SPIRIT PETROL

Imported by the

ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED.
BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENT
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
Opposite Graham's Buildings.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT. DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes :—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

Please write to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO.,
V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 53	Per Annum	Rs. 56
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	„ 4½
Third do	„ 3½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET,

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 13
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture such as tables, chairs, dining, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, almyrah, chest-of-drawers, iron safes, phonograph with 18 rollers-books.

An invoice of new perambulators with rubber tyres.

20 Stella burners.

1 full-size camera with slide by Horn and Thornthwate.

The property of a gentleman—Consisting of bentwood chairs, standing lamps, copying press, pictures, leather-bag, Magnesium lamps, nickel trays, etc.

24 boxes each 1 doz. bottles special liqueur whisky.

24 boxes each 1 doz. bottles mountain dew whisky.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Royal Albert new gent's bicycle.
1 light rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 light rubber tyred victoria.
1 second hand double seated brougham.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
The property of a gentleman—
1 French polished rubber tyred office shigram, very little used.
1 handsome young iron grey arab horse, 4 years old, 14-2, with a set of harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ormsby House, 2nd floor, Ormiston Road, Apollo Reclammation, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany square pianoforte, iron safe, lady's bicycle, wind proof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, etc, the property of C. SCHULTZ, Esq.,

The property is on view.

SALE OF 750 BOXES TINPLATES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p m Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Unclaimed Warehouse. Victoria Dock, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Lookmanjee Ismalljee the following 750 boxes I C W tin plates 20in. by 14in. weighing 80lbs, in each box.

L I B 1-250—250 boxes ex s s Tabaristan.
L I B—250 boxes ex s s Koordistan.
L I B 751-1,000—250 boxes ex s s Tabaristan.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Khatao Mansion, Wellington Lines, opposite the Bandstand, valuable and neat French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery platedware, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined plush, handsome cabinets, almyrahs, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, table and hanging lamps, etc,

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 pm, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo Road, opposite the Byramji Hall, in the bungalow of Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas by order of the concerned valuable household furniture, carpets, rich 2, 3 and 4, light-gas chandeliers, real Chubbs single door safe, double door Austrian safe, garden iron benches and chairs, pier tables with pier glasses, large size upright organ with spare rollers, table ornaments, American cupboard convertable into bedstead etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 p m the effects of the late Mr. J. H. Harris consisting of dining and round tables, teapoys, easy chairs, cupboards, clothes presses, iron single cots with choir mattresses, chairs, Cambay carpets, table lamps, cooking intensils 1 red trunks, Gladstonebag, tiffin basket, walking sticks &c

Also the effects of the late Mr. Gajanan Ramchandra consisting of—

1 silver tambia, 1 silver cup, and silk pitamber.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th May, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A PROW AND HER CARGO.

Under instructions from the Port Officer and Receiver of Wrecks, Bombay, Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., at Ballard Pier, the following articles:—

Padow "Fullay Sallum." No. 2906, lying between Mody Bay, north and south Reclamation.

9 bags of pepper }
60 bags of tamarind } lying at Ballard Pier.
40 logs of wood }

All Custom and Port Trust charges, if any, will have to be paid by the purchaser.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 15, Marine Lines, opposite the 23rd Bombay Rifles Officers Mess, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved F P household furniture by Dewjee Kanjee and others such as drawing room sofas and chairs, dining table, one sweet toned mahogany cottage piano by Moundy and Co. hall cabinets, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, brass and iron single and double bed steads marble top dressing and wash hand tables, glass door almyras and chest of drawers, rich pictures, Parian bronze and ivory table ornaments, Persian carpets, Singapore cane furniture, Hink's and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, one lot books, copper utensils, etc. etc. the property of P. BROWNRIGG, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises the whole of the building materials of house No. 207 B. Ripon Road.

AUCTION SALE OF THE S. S. "AKBAR."

On MONDAY, the 13th June next, at 1 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close partnership account,

The s s "Akbar," formerly known as "Nederlanden Oranje," of 2,244 gross and 1,441 nett tonnage, as she now lies in the harbour at Cross Island with her tackle, apparel, furniture &c, she was built in 1883 and has an engine of 216 nominal horse power.

Now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th May, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, F. P. Bales of cotton &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th Inst, at 2 P. M. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, bundles of screws, part of tents, boxes of tea, luggage, glass ware, looking glass, crackers, camphor, hats, soap venegar, cylender oil, cotton and coir ropes, cocoanut, bagging, pickaxes and shovels, F. P. Bales burnt cotton, cigars, iron bars and hoops, steel hoops, iron wheel, bolts and nails alum Mangalore tiles, inmitation silk thread husks, brass bars corrugated iron sheets, tamarind, chairs, kajgoo, turmuric, bar jargil, leather pieces, horns, grease, coal, parched rice, cotton and waste cotton seeds, cotton seeds. Hurra, old record and waste papers, iron hoops and bends, and other miscellaneous articles,

AUCTION SALE OF 30 CASES JAPANESE SAFETY MATCHES.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd June, 1904, at 3 p m, Messr MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting Indentor, Mr Mooajee Bhaijeebhai, Null Bazar, Bombay—

S S Mazagon.

5 cases Japanese safety matches, butterfly label.
10 cases Japanese safety matches, three men label.

S S Silesia.

10 cases Japanese safety matches, three men label.
5 cases Japanese safety matches, butterfly label.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th May, 1904.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two Anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway, MADRAS.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF
RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,

Bombay, July, 1903,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Bombay Mails of 14th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

Securities—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 3-16	= — 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£97 1-4	= + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 11-16	= — do
Silver—		
Spot in London	25 11-16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	25 9-16	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	55 3-4	=
Exchanges—		
Paris cheques	25·13	= + 1-2
Berlin	20·40 1-2	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4·87 1-8	=
Discounts—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 per cent	= do
3 " " "	2 1-4 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do
Interest—		
Day to day loans	2 1-4 per cent	= + 1-2
7 day market loans	2 1-8 per cent	= + 3-8

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 30,000 at 1-4 1-16d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 3-8 A.-M., quiet.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £67
Yellow metal 6 1-8d.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-10 1-2. value.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 29 3-8 M.-J. sellers }
White Delhi 28 1-4 J.-J. sellers } quiet.
Red Karachi 26 7-8 M.-J. sellers }

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 32 1-2 M.-J., done. }
Yellow Cawnpore 31 7-8 J.-J., buyers. } easier.
Brown 29 1-2 M.-J. done.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 31 1-2 M.-J., sellers, easier.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 6 3-4.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 120,000
Gold "	£ 50,000
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. last year	3,100
Exports to Great Britain	19,000
Do. do Continent	3,000
In New York—	
Spot	13·20 + 15
Futures, month of July	12·80 − 2
Do. do. December	10·71 + 5
In New Orleans—	
Spot	12 7-8
Futures, month of Aug.	12·23 − 6
Do. do. Nov.	10·47 + 2
Tone at close	steady.

	Bales.
Weeks receipts of cotton at U S ports	26,000
" exports to Great Britain	28,000
" to Continent	24,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	290,000
" " interior ports	150,000

Holidays in New York until Tuesday.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Firday, 27th May, 1904:—

Cotton	9,612 bales.
Wheat	51,825 cwts.
Linseed	30,375 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	16,572 "
Gingellyseed	3,398 "
Poppyseed	10,662 "
Groundnuts	82 "
Castorseed	7,240 "
Rice	9,115 "
Myrabollams	5,703 "
Cottonseed	7,863 "
Mowraseed	nil "
Gram	4,200 "
Joowar	5,240 "
Maize	134 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, MAY 28.

Exchange—Tone steady

Bank T.T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6	do	do		1s. 4 9-32d.
French Francs	3 do	do		170
Marks	3 do	do		138
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight		132
Shanghai	30 do	do		182
Japan	30 do	do		147

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone steady

Cash	Rs. 98-0
1st Settlement 31st May	" 97-15
2nd do 30th June	" 97-14

Money Market,—Tone very quiet.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 19th May 4 do
Bank of Bengal do 19th May 4 do
Bank of Madras do 17th May 6 do

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Seeds—				
Linseed.—Tone steady				
Ready	5	2	6	
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet				
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	13	0	to 4-14
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	5	0	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	7	0	to 5-8
Poppyseed.—Tone steady				
Ready	5	3	0	
Castorseed—Tone steady				
Ready	20	to	21	

WHEAT.—Tone quiet
Pissi 91 per cent.......Rs. 27 1-2
Club, No. 1 ....Rs. 27
Cotton Tone steady.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	246	232	223	May 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)	257	245	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	257	245	...	"
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M-G.	257	250	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	247	239	"
Jalgaum do.	...	248	240	"
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	252		"
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) } Karanja do. do. do. } Akola do. do. do. }	259	252		"
Oomra good staple M-G				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	261	254	...	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	265	258	...	"
Broach (M.-G.)	298	288	...	"
Surat (M.G.)	318	308	...	"
Bhownugger (M G.)	262	250	...	"
Do. (H.-G.)	259	247	237	"
Muttia (M. G.)	252	240	...FGF	"
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	279	271	"
Western	...	270	262	"
Dhollera (M-G.)	264	252	242	"
Do (H.-G.)	261	249	239	"
Compta (M. G)	...	276	268	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	.....
Surats	.....
Good Bhownugger	.....
The Manchester Market has been	.....
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 3-16
3 per cent Rentes	97 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 11 16
Bar Silver	25 11-16

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—37 bales wool W and Graham and Co; 25 bales wool D Khimjee; 38 bales wool M Ruttonsey

FOR LONDON.

Molta s—200 cwt horns J Rahimtoola; 1000 cwt cottonseed W Becher 100 cwt gum G Sajpal

FOR HULL.

Kilbrennan s 1000 cwt cottonseed David Sassoon and Co; 1140 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers; 41 cwt cottonseed Central India S and W Co; 5884 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey

FOR ANTWERP.

Urjneric s—100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 220 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 4000 cwt wheat and 2000 cwt maize Tata and Co; 25 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey; 50 cwt gum P Jethabhoy; 20 tons tin scraps West and Co

Springwell s—227 cwt myrabollams W Becher

FOR HAVRE.

Nordpol s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Circassia s—82 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR HAMBURG.

Barenfels s—550 bales cotton Glade and Co; 95 bales cotton Ernst Lam and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Ernst Lam and Co 239 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 2001 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 3833 cwt myrabollams W Becher

Cromwell s—501 cwt myrabollam V Ookerda; 570 bales cotton Ralli Brothers 290 bales cottonfly 20 bales damaged and 47 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—2000 cwt linseed Killick Nixon

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macdonald s—10000 cwt linseed and 3000 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 30 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—427 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 3 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 1002 cwt myrabollams P Jetuabhoy

FOR HONGKONG.

Bengal s—15 cases aventurine stone N Maneckjee; 20 cwt wheat flour R M Jaffer and Co; 25 cases candiment Maneckjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 175 cwt fenneleeed 17 cwt mustardseed 9 cwt gallnuts and 43 cwt corianderseed D Vithaldas

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—5 cases candiment Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

CARY—CATFORD—April 6, at the parish Church, Mombasa, British East Africa, Hon L Cary (Master of Falkland), Grenadier Guards, son of Viscount and Viscountess Falkland, to Ella Louisa, daughter of E W Catford.

DEATHS.

BENSON—May 8, at Beverley, R H Benson, M A, B C L, Oxon. son of W R Benson, Bengal Civil Service, retired.

FULLERTON—May 4 at Lansdowne Square Hove J Y Fullerton late of the Madras Police aged 56

FITZPATRICK—May 5 at Coimbatore, Lansdown Road, Cheltenham Surg Lieut Col J F Fitzpatrick, retired Indian Medical Service,

JONES—May 2 at Thornlea, Harrow on the Hill Capt E G Jones, Indian Staff Corps son of the late Major Gen R G Jones aged 36.

MARTIN—May 3 at Henwick Hall Worcester Lieut Col E C Martin late Major in the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers and the Royal Scots Regt aged 56

IN MEMORIAM.

PINTO—May 30, in sad and loving memory of L. C. Pinto who died at Bombay on 30th May 1903. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife and children.

Sleep on, we would not wake thee
From sorrow and trouble thou art set free.
God loved and took you as He thought it best,
In Heaven with Him in peace to rest.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LISSENBURG—May 25, at "Blondhausen," Richmond Road, Bangalore, to Mr and Mrs James Lissenburg, a son.

PAIS—May 24, at Mangalore, the wife of Mr F Pais, Jail Dept, at her father's residence Fulnir, of a daughter.

WALLACE—May 25, at Kodaikanal, to Rev and Mrs W W Wallace, American Madura Mission, of a daughter and a son.

WATERS—May 21, at Evelyn Hall, Private Nursing Home, Mussoorie, the wife of H G Waters L R C P, London, M R C S, Eng, Medical Office E I Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BRESFORD—HENRIQUES—May 23, at the Roman Catholic Church, Khandwa, by the Rev Father Coppell, assisted by Rev Fathers Guydon and Andrews, Charles William Beresford, to Elizabeth Clarissa, third daughter of J F Henriques, retired Inspector Police, C P

DEATH.

DIQUE—May 23, at Royapuram, Madras, Frederick John, son of the late Lazarus Dique, of the Madras Educational Department, and Isabella Dique, Deputy Jailor, Mandalay, (Upper Burma), aged 38 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m, High water 0-10m., 11-58a. Low water, 5-16m., 6-5a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The Apollo Bandar Post and Telegraph Office were removed to the Taj Mahal Hotel next to Kemp & Co. on the Apollo Bandar on Sunday afternoon.

A CART ACCIDENT.—On Friday Maihu Ahmed Saheb, a Mahomedan lad aged 12 years, while driving a cart along the Frere Road fell off the cart accidentally, one of the wheels passing over his body. The boy was killed on the spot.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Capt. G. Bailey, the Band of the 123rd Rifles, will play the following programme of music to-day.

March	Old Folks at Home	Arr M Fridilis
Intermezzo	Eldorado	Andre
Valse	Dream of Spring	Herenshaw
Selection	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polka	Mein Reschen	Anger
Selection	The Cherry Girl	Caryll

ACCIDENT IN QUEEN'S ROAD. On Saturday morning Veterinary Surgeon. Browning while driving along the Queen's Road met with an accident. When his carriage came near the Marine Lines his horse, a young and unbroken animal, bolted and ran into a bullock cart. Mr. Browning was thrown off his carriage and received injuries on his hand and left side, The horse was not injured but the axles of the carriage were smashed.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Saturday Mr. P. Byrne Coroner for Bombay conducted an inquest relative to the death of Rukmibai, a Hindu woman, aged fifty years. On Friday morning the deceased was knocked down by the horse of a private shigram while she was walking along Frere Road, She sustained injuries to the head and right foot and was conveyed to the hospital, where she died from concussion of the brain. A verdict of accidental death was returned,

"NOT PROVEN."—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of the case in which Mahomed Hussein Mirza, a Mogul, was charged with cheating Haji Ali, a Persian merchant, doing business in Frere Road, in respect of a sum of Rs. 300. Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution The case for the prosecution, which has already been reported, was to the effect that about four months ago the accused formed an acquaintance with the complainant, representing himself to be the son-in-law of the Shah of Persia. Under this and other false representations he caused the complainant to part with the money. Eventually, however, the complainant got certain information upon which he obtained a summons against the accused, His Worship held that the evidence adduced was not sufficient to frame a charge against the accused, who was consequently discharged.

KIDNAPPING AND THEFT—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before Mr. J. W. S, Dracup Inspector Sullivan charged Vithu Luxmon alias Vithoba Balkar, an old offender, with kidnapping and theft. It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday last the accused decoyed Ramkrishna Yashwant a grand son of one Balaji Keshoba residing at the C.P. Tank. He took the child to the shop of a sweetmeat seller and removed his gold armlet valued at Rs. 30. Information was given to the police and they hunted out the accused from the description given of him by the child. The accused was identified by the sweetmeat seller as well as another witness who saw him take away the child. The accused had been previously convicted of a similar offence, He was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs, 60. In default of paying the fine he was ordered to undergo a further term of six months in jail.

A DISHONEST POSTMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad disposed of the case in which Inspector Murray charged Vithu Bapu Dukhande, a postman employed at the Girgaum Branch Post Office, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a money-order of the value of Rs. 282. It appeared from the evidence that on the 13th instant, the accused was entrusted with Rs. 282 to be paid to one Vishwanath Keshaw in respect of a money order, but instead of paying the amount to Vishwanath he misappropriated it and discontinued attending the office on the pretext of illness. Subsequently he absconded to Trimbak, where he was arrested by the police. From inquires it was ascertained that the accused had purchased a cow and a bullock for Rs. 150 out of the amount misappropriated by him. A gun of Rs. 50 was also found in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate sentenced the man to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs 50, or in default to undergo two months' further imprisonment. The Magistrate further ordered the cow and the bullock to be sold, and the proceeds to be paid to the Government, together with the Rs. 50 recovered from him.

H. M. S. REDBREAST.

H M S REDBREAST, which has been at the Government Dockyard for over six months, has been altered and undergone thorough refit for special service in the Persian Gulf. She has been commissioned with mixed a crew and the European crew comprising Lieutenant-Commander H C Somerville, Lieutenant A H Norman, Surgeon J Rooney, and 25 seamen and marines, arrived here by the English Mail Steamers Caledonia and sixteen more are shortly to join. Forty-seven native lascars have been engaged locally. She will probably leave for the Persian Gulf at the end of next month.

IT is intended to erect a telegraph line over the Nathu pass, on the borders of Sikkim, thus furnishing an alternative route for messages to and from the Chumbi Valley. A gap of only sixteen miles has to be filled, for the line from Guntok already stetches to Changu, while on the Chumbi side there is a station at Champithang at the foot of the Nathu-la. As the reinforcements move up the telegraph will be laid from Kang-ma on to Gyantse.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE POSITION OF GERMANY.

DURING the debate upon the Third Reading of the Estimates in the Reichstag on May 9, Herr Bebel (Socialist) said that the speech which the Emperor delivered at Carlsruhe on his return from the Mediterranean gave the impression that in authoritative quarters the conviction was shared, especially in view of the enthusiastic reception accorded to President Loubet in Italy, that Germany was in a state of isolation with regard to other Powers. The telegram sent by the Emperor to St. Petersburg on the occasion of the sinking of the Petropavlovsk, declaring that Russia's sorrow was Germany's sorrow, in no way reflected the views of the German nation, whose sympathies were rather on the side of Japan.

Referring to Count von Bulow's statement that Germany had no commercial interests in Manchuria, Herr Bebel read the report of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce, in which it was stated that if Manchuria were wrested from Russia it would be a severe blow to German trade. Herr Bebel said that Western Europe had special reason to rejoice the more Russia was weakened, as the latter Power would then be less likely to interfere in European matters.

In the course of his reply Count von Bulow said:—

Herr Bebel began his speech with a survey of the present international situation. I will not follow him very far upon this ground but I must certainly correct some of his remarks. Herr Bebel touched upon the telegram which the Emperor sent to the Czar from Syracuse. Herr Bebel did not give the text correctly. The Emperor did, it is true, give his warm sympathy on account of the great disaster in which so many gallant men met their death in the execution of their duty. I am convinced that this feeling of human sympathy is shared not only by the majority in this House, but also by the majority in the country—(cheers on the Right)—and I can, on this occasion, only express my regret at the manner in which the misfortunes of a neighbouring and friendly country have been made the object of malicious and mocking articles and caricatures by a section of our Press, especially the comic journals, That is contrary alike to human feeling and to political tact. (Hear, hear, on the Right.)

But if Herr Bebel regards even the sympathy of the Emperor in the loss of the Petropavlovsk as a departure from the attitude of neutrality imposed upon us with regard to the war in the Far East, how can he explain why he has again made such attacks against our Russian neighbour, why he took up arms against that neighbour in such an undisguised fashion, and why summoning to his aid all possible historical analogies he said in so many words that he desired the defeat of Russia? That is a departure from the strict and loyal neutrality which we are observing towards both parties in the present war, a breach of neutrality to which I as a responsible Minister cannot be a party. Finally, Herr Bebel said that there was so much antipathy such an extraordinary amount of envy and hatred against us throughout the world. I deny that this antipathy is so great as Herr Bebel maintains, and, if it were really the case, it would only be one reason more why we should maintain our armaments, so that we could contemplate with calm all eventualities in the future—(hear, hear)—for no other means except that of keeping the sword sharp has yet been found of disarming unjustifiable hatred and envy, and the hatred and envy of us are unjustifiable seeing that for the last 33 years we have been pursuing an eminently peaceful policy. (Cheers.)

With regard to the above the Paris correspondent of the "Times" writes (May 10):—

Few of the leading Paris papers make any comment on Count von Buelow's speech of yesterday. There is one passage which it appears excited the mirth of the Social Democrats—namely, what the Chancellor said as to the policy of Germany having been eminently pacific for the last 33 years. That is not the view taken everywhere. In France, at any rate, it is believed that the wisdom of the Russian, Austro-Hungarian, and British Sovereigns, together with the moderation and patience of the Republican rulers of France, has contributed quite as much towards the maintenance of peace on the Continent as any meritorious efforts in that direction on the part of Germany. It would, indeed, be easy to enumerate a small list of instances where German diplomacy, from its persistent mischief-making, succeeded in setting other Powers by the ears. Now again when, in presence of the dangers possibly involved in the Russo-Japanese war, European Sovereigns and statesmen devoted to the cause of peace are straining every nerve to avert the slightest ground for friction and to dispose as far as possible of existing differences, the discordant note once more comes from the same quarter—namely Germany. The imperial speeches at Carlsruhe and Mainz, together with the manifest ill-humour at the rapprochement of France with Italy and England, do not testify to that eminently pacific policy which Count von Buelow represents to be that of Germany. The new departure initiated by the present rulers of France has certainly done more to inspire the hope that general peace will be maintained notwithstanding the war in the Far East, than the 33 years' eminently pacific policy of Germany.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

The "Standard" correspondent telegraphs on May 6:—

Paris.—In accordance with the decision of the Cabinet Council, yesterday, M. Delcasse has instructed the Ambassador at the Vatican to notify to the Cardinal Secretary of State that the Government of the Republic rejects the protest of the Holy See in connection with the President's visit to Rome..

Rome.—The protest addressed by the Vatican to the French Government is tantamount to a warning to the Italian Government that the Pope persists in regarding the King of Italy as an intruder in Rome, where the Pontiff is the sole legitimate Sovereign. The Note virtually forbids the rulers of all States, Roman Catholic or not, to visit Rome without the special leave of the Holy See. The veto was first imposed by Pius IX., but was disregarded on several occasions by his successor.

Pius X., in restoring the old reactionary rule, is following the advice of Cardinals Merry del Val and Oreglia, the accepted representatives in the Sacred College of obscurantism and Jesuitism.

On May 8 the Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote the following interesting statement:—

As was to be expected, the Papal protest against M. Loubet's journey to Rome, and particularly the form and manner in which the document is known to be drawn up, although the text has not yet been published, has called forth unmitigated censure even from moderate Republican opinion. There is, moreover, good reason to believe that a foreign Sovereign who is just now not particularly well disposed towards this country was made acquainted with the Pope's intention before the protest itself was despatched to its destination. The whole proceeding is characterised by such undisguised hostility to France that it is no wonder unflattering comparisons should be made between the present Vatican administration and the one which preceded it. It has, however, not surprised everybody. There were plenty of people who foresaw that as German influence increased with the Holy See, the consideration and courtesy shown for the French Republic by the Sovereign Pontiff and his counsellors would proportionately diminish, It would have been a master stroke of German diplomacy if the Quirinal also could have been estranged from France at the very moment when the Franco-Italian rapprochement was about to be solemnly consecrated. That part of the German programme, however, entirely failed, and what France may have lost in the Pope's favour she has more than made up for in that of the Italian Sovereign and his generous people, so that on the whole the result is not unsatisfactory, at all events for France and Italy. It has probably not given the same satisfaction in Berlin.

The "Temps" publishes a vigorous article on the Papal protest which will doubtless help the Vatican to realise how little it has to gain from any further attempt to affect the course of French foreign politic in accordance with an antiquated and mistaken view of its own interests. In this article, entitled "Une Faute," the influential French organ says it would be impossible to imagine anything more maladroit and inopportune than the protest against the visit of the President of the Republic to Rome. A pontiff of keener intellect and wiser and profounder views would easily have found a better means, through an encyclical or letter, or an allocution to the Cardinals of once more expressing, if he thought fit to do so, his regret at the loss of the temporal power. But such a pontiff would certainly have taken care not to involve France in the affair.

The 'Temps' asks whether it is possible to imagine any expedient whereby France could have avoided offending the Pope without offending the King of Italy and the Italian nation. The answer is, "No." For the President to abstain from going to Rome would be a gratuitous offence to Italy and to imitate the mistake of Austria in an aggravated form, remembering the instructive warning which this country had before its eyes. The only way to escape the difficulty would have been to renounce from the very beginning the policy of rapprochement with Italy of which the exchange of royal and Presidential visits was the natural and necessary sanction. Closely considered the question reduces itself to the alternative of either displeasing the Pope or abandoning a whole line of foreign policy adopted after mature reflection, The "Temps" adds that if those who guide the policy of the Holy See were better advised or better informed they would have avoided placing the consciences of French Roman Catholics in that dilemma. It is a mistaken and imprudent course to place in the balance against the policy of France the temporal interests of the Church and its regrets for the past which have little connection with the essential elements of dogma and faith.

From Rome the "Times" correspondent telegraphed on May 10:—

From the moment that M. Loubet's visit to Rome was finally decided upon Italian opinion adopted an air of complete detachment from any question that might thereby arise between the French Government and the Holy See. This attitude of disinterested impartiality still marks the utterances of the more important and responsible journals when commenting upon the protest of the Vatican which was the not unexpected sequel of that visit, and the answer made by the French Minister.

FRANCE, SPAIN, AND MOROCCO.

The "Times" correspondent in Paris writes (May 11):—

The necessary corollary of the Anglo-French Agreement of April 8—namely, Morocco, would Spain with regard to the arrangement with relative roles of that country and of France in seem on the point of being concluded. The desire to conquer Morocco for the sake of mere glory is no longer a popular passion on which Spanish statesmen can count. The Spaniards have become practical. In presence of the fact of England's complete cession to France of any political rights which she might have claimed the Spaniards, now that their first feeling of astonishment is over, have prepared themselves to look the problem of Morocco squarely and definitely in the face. Their two main interests—namely, the maintenance of their authority on the North African coastline from Ceuta to Melilla, with the immediate hinterland, and, secondly, free commercial access to Moorish markets, are desiderata which the Franco-Spanish arrangement will in all probability recognise. There may still be a hitch in the negotiations, but at present they are sufficiently advanced to permit the expression of the hope that the last chapter in the history of M. Delcasse's Mediterranean policy will shortly be written and that thus the only occasion of international misunderstanding in those waters will soon be removed.

THE SMYRNA INCIDENT.

Athens, May 5 ("Times").—The diplomatic conflict with regard to the recent incident at Smyrna has been brought to a close. To-day Asim Bey visited the Greek Consulate and expressed the regret of the Ottoman Government for the events of April 23, stating that a commission sent from Constantinople would occupy itself with the question of the culpability of the officials guilty of the attack on the representatives of the consulate and with the question of their punishment. The Greek Consul General, M. Antonopoulos, will be transferred to Gettigne as diplomatic agent, being succeeded at Smyrna by M. Papageorgiades, of the foreign Ministry in Athens.

The "Standard" correspondent at Constantinople says:—The report that all the embassies at Constantinople, except the Italian Embassy, supported the Greek Government in the dispute, is incorrect. There was, indeed, a very general opinion that errors had been commited on both sides, and it is doubtful whether Turkey was most to blame.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 29.

Sunday:—The barometer has changed very little except over Bengal, where pressure has increased rapidly and a storm noticed there yesterday has apparently filled up. A large shallow depression continues to be shown over north-west India and a second smaller depression is shown over the west Gangetic plain. Winds are more northerly than usual on the West Coast, but are about normal elsewhere and are blowing strongly at the head of the Bay. The temperature has changed irregularly and the highest maximum reported is 113 degrees at Jacobabad. Rain has been general over Burma, Assam and Bengal, but elsewhere only a few scattered showers are reported and the weather is fine at Colombo and Malabar Coast. Heaviest falls of rain are over 11 inches at Cherrapunjee, over 5 inches at Dhubri Tezpur and over 2 inches at Chittagong Gauhati and Shillong. There is no sign of immediate change of weather and rain will probably continue generally over north-east India and Burma though the amounts will probably be lighter. Elsewhere generally fair weather will prevail with a few scattered thunder showers. Conditions are unusually quiet in West Ceylon and Malabar.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ikhora, Captain J. Willsher, which arrived in Labour yesterday from Akyab, via coastports reports having experienced strong south-westerly winds in south of the Bay of Bengal on Malabar coast unsettled weather, with much rain at night and occasional heavy swell current setting to southward.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 28TH MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Average hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...	......		
Jask	29·625	E	8	91·3	74·7	57	......	4·05	— 0·24
Muscat	29·626	SE	4	92·8	80·0	70	......	1·60	— 2·41
Aden	29·698	SW	4	90·8	81·3	83	......	1·44	— 1·19
Lahore	29·489	SE	4	102·9	79·3	46	......	7·57	+ 3·07
Sirsa	29·505	NE	5	104·3	78·6	36	......	1·66	— 1·09
Delhi	29·520	ENE	3	103·2	81·2	54	......	2·67	— 1·27
Agra	29·506	SE	4	99·5	80·4	39	......	1·06	— 1·07
Cawnpore	29·529	WSW	2	101·4	74·3	59	0·02	2·20	— 0·03
Allahabad	29·518	SSW	4	95·6	76·1	61	0·02	0·66	— 1·67
Jhansi	29·558	Calm	5	103·2	82·2	56	......	2·94	+ 0·89
Jacobabad	29·519	ESE	3	118·0	75·2	45	......	3·36	+ 1·09
Karachi	29·644	W	15	93·4	79·7	79	......	4·62	+ 3·01
Jeypore	29·550	SW	4	105·2	82·1	23	......	1·74	— 0·28
Ajmere	29·574	W	7	104·9	82·5	23	......	1·95	— 0·05
Deesa	29·659	SSW	12	113·1	80·1	57	......	0·38	— 0·35
Ahmedabad	29·699	SW	5	108·3	80·6	54	......	1·05	+ 0·36
Bhuj	29·659	SW	24	106·3	77·9	71	......	0·86	+ 0·25
Jamnagar	29·688	WSW	25	101·1	78·2	70	......	2·04	+ 0·89
Dwarka	29·716	SW	17	88·9	80·3	84	......	0·70	......
Rajkot	29·714	SW	15	106·9	75·7	?	......	1·85	+ 1·15
Bhavnagar Para.	29·726	SW	?	107·7	79·0	58	......	1·09	— 0·27
Veraval	29·741	WSW	16	85·1	80·3	82	......	0·28	— 0·43
Neemuch	29·631	WSW	15	105·0	78·7	33	......	1·70	+ 0·32
Indore	29·643	W	11	104·1	77·1	67	......	1·37	— 0·04
Saugor	29·602	WSW	7	98·6	74·1	41	0·17	3·13	+ 0·25
Jubbulpore	29·608	SW	3	96·5	71·6	58	0·08	2·32	— 0·76
Hoshangabad	29·628	SW	2	105·1	79·2	30	......	3·89	+ 1·66
Khandwa	29·668	NW	13	105·7	81·6	47	......	2·45	+ 0·96
Raipur	29·609	SSW	3	81·6	70·4	69	0·10	4·40	+ 1·20
Nagpur	29·623	WSW	5	103·7	79·6	44	......	1·80	— 1·60
Amraoti	29·652	W	10	105·3	82·0	41	......	1·48	— 1·21
Akola	29·682	NW	13	106·7	80·4	44	6·16	1·02	— 1·62
Surat	29·751	SSW	14	92·7	80·6	63	......	0·81	+ 0·41
Malegaon	29·714	W	20	104·8	75·9	60	......	0·83	— 0·69
Bombay	29·799	WSW	7	91·1	81·8	67	......	0·07	— 1·06
Poona	29·785	WSW	?	97·5	71·4	59	......	0·51	— 2·45
Ahmednagar	29·739	W	9	100·9	69·9	61	......	0·48	— 2·21
Aurangabad	29·721	W	27	102·0	72·2	49	......	0·44	......
Sholapur	29·743	NW	12	100·2	76·0	44	......	1·51	— 1·66
Ratnagiri	29·805	WNW	6	90·8	81·8	68	......	0·28	— 1·98
Bijapur	29·771	WSW	16	91·4	68·3	76	......	4·18	+ 0·06
Belgaum	29·812	WNW	18	82·3	68·8	78	......	7·11	+ 0·81
Mormugoa	29·808	Calm	6	88·5	80·4	85	......	4·22	+ 0·42
Karwar	29·812	N	2	86·7	79·5	78	1·05	3·81	— 0·95
Mangalore	29·815	Calm	1	88·4	77·9	84	0·03	8·45	— 1·49
Calicut	29·813	Calm	5	87·2	76·2	83	0·31	20·92	+ 3·47
Cochin	29·801	E	L	88·3	75·6	80	......	32·12	+ 4·91
Bangalore	29·820	WSW	9	83·3	68·8	85	......	16·27	+ 6·87
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·7[illegible]7	W	7	98·4	78·2	60	......	4·40	+ 0·46
Masulipatam.	29·678	SSW	L	92·6	81·1	83	......	18·11	+ 9·02
Bellary	29·784	WNW	9	97·0	75·7	78	0·01	14·59	+ 9·76
Cuddapa	29·738	SW	G	98·2	81·9	62	......	21·61	+ 14·10
Madras	29·701	S	7	99·5	80·0	72	0·26	39·31	+ 17·04
Coimbatore	29·789	SW	4	92·4	72·1	87	......	14·31	+ 4·99
Trichinopoly.	29·756	WSW	5	98·1	77·8	60	......	18·65	+ 4·55
Nagapatam	29·732	W	7	94·8	80·0	63	......	42·02	+ 8·65
Colombo	29·817	WNW	5	86·5	79·0	81	......	30·83	— 21·34

In column Wind, "Rate per hours" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and United Provinces. It is now above normal in the west and south and below in the north, and gradients are therefore steeper than normal.

Winds are nearly everywhere south-westerly to north-westerly. The force has been fresh to strong in Cutch, Lower Sind and Kathiawar and at Neemuch, Surat, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Bijapur and Belgaum.

Temperature,—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 6° in excess at Deesa and 5 to 26° in defect 6 at Agoa, Cawnpore, Saugor, Jubbulpore. Raipur Surat, Bijapur, Belgaum, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Cuddapah; minimum 6° to 13° in defect at Cawnpore, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Raipur and Bijapur. The maximum varied from 113° at Deesa to 82° at Raipur, and the minimum from 82° at Amroati to 6° at Bijapur,

"Cloud and Humidity."—The sky is cloudy to over cast in Mysore and the Madrass Presidency and at Goa, Belgaum, Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Auraganabad, Bombay, Indore, Delhi and Sirsa.

"Rain."—Karwar reports about an inch and Saugor, Jubbulpore, Raipur. Akola, Mangalore, Calicut, Bellary and Madras light to moderate showers.

Weather,—The baric gradients are again steep and fresh to strong winds are likely to blow in Gujarat and Berar and over the Deccan.

The Mail Steamer "Caledonia" which left Aden on the 23rd reports having experienced up to Longitude 52° E. moderate to light easterly winds and fine weather; thence to her arrival in port this morning moderate to south westerly and westerly winds and fine weather.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Powderham, 1949 tons, Captain A B Toms, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 780 tons, Capt. Rothwell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a cargo.

THE steamer Rander Reunion, 1329 tons, Captain T W Carr, sailed on Saturday for Moulmein via Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kirklee 2,275 tons Captain N J Dermody, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab 18th May with a cargo of rice.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2862 tons, Captain J E Sandilands arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 29th April via coast ports, with a general and three deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain F D'Lorne, sailed on Saturday for Jeddah with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Katoria 664 tons Captain E G Smith arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Busreh 30th May with a general cargo 6 cases opium 3 cabin and 126 deck passengers,

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ikhona 3,383 tons Captain J Willsher arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab 8th May via coast ports with a cargo of rice and general and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 26th May, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Palmer, Mrs Forde, Mr C A Beyts, Mr E Clarke, Mr E V Schultz, Lieut Newcome, Capt Williams, Dr Jackson, Mr John Hine, Misses Annie and Daisy Forde, and 112 deck.

STORM WARNING.

The following telegram was received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla.

Storm Signal—strong west-south-west winds are blowing along Kathiawar and Sind coasts this evening and likely to continue,

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Pomone	Comdr Jones	Royal Indian
H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Royal Navy
R I M S Mayo	Lt-Comdr Gr Gardner	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr Rowsell	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat Baluchi	......	—
Do Karoo	......	—
Do Pathan	......	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 28.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	696	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Jelunga	3361	Windebank			M M & Co
Hazara	1336	McClelland			M M & Co
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Ranee	3634	Corran			T Morrison & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Kedslie	Zanzibar &c		M M & Co
Pundit	3832	Creboin			T Morrison & Co
Alavia	1973	Peel			E Tajbhoy
Akbar	1450	Baldwin			H C Joosub
Orissa	3525	Fry			M M & Co
Peninsular	2919	Cubitt			P & O Co
Urlana	3384	Thomson			M M & Co
Sofala	3426	Shepherd	Calcutta &c.		M M & Co
Naseri	912	Mylcraist			B & P S N Co
Sirdhana	2064	Robinson			M M & Co
Sirsa	1675	Abbott	Calcutta		M M & Co
Kangra	1478	Bamber	Persian Gulf		M M & Co
Nanung	2862	Sandilands			T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Metis	2167	Brown	Karachi	31-5	J M & Co
B	Othello	3527	Bradley	Karachi	4-6	F M & Co
D	Djibouti	2670	Ceccaldi	Havre	7-6	J Mckintosh & Co
H	Nordpol	2728	Stolts	Havre	4-6	K Nixon & Co
K	Phoenicia	2018	Kent Lillie	Amsterdam	2-5	R Bros
L	Union LaDigue (brq)	222	Rault	Seychelles		G M Ajam
M	Mary Jose	599	Brinck	Melbourne	31-5	O & Okell
M	Santhia (Tport)	3352	Phillips	Berbera	31-5	M M & Co
N	Powderham	1949	Toms	Antwerp	30-5	R A Willis
O	Kilbrennan	2332	Wilson	Hull	5-5	W & A G & Co
P	Canada Cape	2794	Symms	Dunkirk	4-6	K N & Co
Q	Cromwell	1197	Woodruff	Hamburg	4-6	M M & Co
C &R	Aston Hall	2323	McFee	Karachi	31-5	K Nixon & Co
	Alongside					
N	Somali	1623	Valkersen	Zanzibar	2-6	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Springwell	1943	Chisholm	Antwerp	31-5	M M & Co
2	Circassia	4315	Haig	L'pool	31-5	W & A G & Co
3	Bengal	2752	Phillips	China	1-6	P & O Co
4	Clan Macdonald	3112	Harrison	Genoa	30-5	F M & Co
6	Wynerio	3261	Nivea	Antwerp	4-6	T M & Co
7	Imperator	2320	Mosoa	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
8	Itaura	3363	Kindall	Calcutta &c.		M M & Co
9	Baronfels	3575	Dadrichsen	Karachi	4-6	Glade & Co
10	Malta	3900	Daniel	London	12-6	P & O Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Tocque	London	11-6	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Williamson	Karachi	4-6	M M & Co
15	Afghan Prince	3183	Campbell	A'dam	2-6	W & A G
16	Woodbridge	3331	Evans	Belfast	31-5	Ralli Bros

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Sangola	3339	Jacobs	Calcutta		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Caledonia s	Tocque	London, May 6
	Nairung s	Sandilands	Calcutta, April 29
	Dumra s	Williams	Karachi, May 26
	Katoria s	Smith	Busreh, May 29
29	Ikhona s	Willsher	Akyab, May 8
	Kirklee s	Dermody	Akyab, May 18
	Surada (T'port)	Honywood	Aden, May 22

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Venetia s	Reid	Calcutta
	Braunfels s	Ruier	H'burg via Karachi
	Persia s	Wheler	London
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Alnwick s	Sampher	Port Said
	R I M S Dalhousie	Rowland	Aden
	Hoseinee s	Lorne	Jeddah
	Rander Reunion s	Carr	Mauritius

The steamer Powderham, Capt Toms, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday for Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May	Names.	Tons.	From
25	Ameer	2482	Liverpool
25	Bhandara	2415	Bombay
25	Knight Errant	4779	Singapore
25	Singu	1912	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

May	Names.	Tons.	For
25	Steinberger	2311	Bremen
25	Falls of Keltic	2150	Bombay
25	Lombard	1658	Bombay
25	Saint Dunstan	2756	Bombay
25	Japan	2796	London
25	Dumberton	2240	U Kingdom
25	Kenley	2431	Bombay
26	Shahzada	1404	Rangoon
26	Islanda	3361	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From
19	Arroyo	Calcutta
24	Clan Shaw	Liverpool
25	Wensleydale	Calcutta
26	Bangala	Negapatam
26	Zaida	Straits
26	Shirola	Mauritius
26	Pasha	Calcutta
26	Sabine Rickmers	Cocanada
26	Zillah	Calcutta
26	Strathnevis	Calcutta

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Manora, left Suez on the afternoon of the 27th instant.

The Bombay mails of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 26th instant.

SINGAPORE, MAY 28.

The P and O Co's steamer Banca, (Extra) left here for Colombo at daylight to-day.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, left Penang for Bombay this morning.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, which left Bombay from Bombay arrived on Saturday 28th instant at 9 a.m.

The same Co's steamer Ville de la Ciotat, left Aden for Bombay on Friday, the 27th instant, at 5 p.m. and she is expected here on Wednesday, 1st June, at 10 a.m.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

YOU WANT FABRICS TO
WEAR.

UNLIKE THE FOREIGN
MANUFACTURER
WE MAKE OUR GOODS PRIMARILY WITH
THAT END IN VIEW.

THE
"LALIMLI"
FABRICS
are guaranteed PURE, SOUND
Wool throughout
AND
ARE UNSURPASSED FOR WEAR.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES :—

FLANNELS,	BLANKETS,
SERGES,	HORSE CLOTHING,
TWEEDS,	GREATCOAT CLOTHS
BROADCLOTHS,	SOCKS,
PUTTIES,	JERSEYS,
NUMDAH,	CARDIGANS,
BERLIN WOOL,	BALACLAVAS,
LOHIS,	SWEATERS,
TRAVELLING RUGS,	GLOVES,

&c.,
And in fact
"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

SAMPLES FORWARDED ON
APPLICATION.

CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.
ALL HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS,

CARL RONISCH	PIANOS.
SCHIEDMAYER	PIANOS.
BECHSTEIN	PIANOS.
WINKELMANN	PIANOS.

and other first class makers.

Pianos made for other countries are not suitable for the Indian Climate. See our list of Instruments made specially for India.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

ARDESHIR'S
PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, MAY. 14.

THIS EVENING Messrs. ARDESHIR'S Premises were packed with Ladies and Gentlemen of all nationalities to witness the prize drawing. The shop was artistically arranged and illuminated by electric lamps. Mr. Ardeshir thanked the public for their patronage in the past and observing that other respectable firms were actually imitating his style and principles of business ; he wished success to them and hoped that like him they would carry out their business with fairness and secure the confidence of the public. At Mr. Ardeshir's next Drawing Sterling Silver Studs at Rs. 2 and at Rs. 3 will be given with the Prize tickets free of charge as usual. The NEXT DRAWING will be on the 13th AUGUST and TICKETS will be CLOSED on the 6th AUGUST. After refreshments the gathering dispersed. The first prize of Rs 2,000 fell to No. 36 held by Mr T J Reilly, Ruby Merchant, Rangoon, Rs 200 fell to No. 5985 Bhikaiji Sheriarji Bhamsha Kharaswar, Broach Rs 100 fell to No. 9585 held by the well known charitable order, the Little Sisters of the Poor, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. Ladies and several gentlemen of all nationalities won prizes and were paid on the spot. The remaining prizes fell all over India. The public actually witnessed the drawing and were much pleased with the fairness with which it was conducted.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.
The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR
has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
From whom the various numbers can be obtained at LONDON CASH PRICES.

COOKING STOVES
AND
RANGES.
TO BURN COAL, OIL OR WOOD.
WICKLESS BLUE FLAME
OIL STOVES, STEAM COOKERS,
Rippingille's Oil Stoves
Kitchen Accessories, Meat Choppers, and Cutters, &c.
HYDROCARBON BURNERS,
ROOM HEATERS,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS AND ICE BOXES.
FIRE, BRICKS, SHOVELS, POKERS,
Scrapers, Flue Brushes and all Accessories in stock and Repairs undertaken.
LAWN MOWERS, SAFES, etc.

STOVE DEPOT.
17, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANOS
SECOND
HAND.

S. ROSE & Co., have a number
of good Grand, Upright and
Square PIANOS returned
from Hire or on
COMMISSION SALE.
Rs. 150, TO Rs. 1,200.

FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened, Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on appication.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS
For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to
any Address in the Fort.
Subscriptions are now being
Registered
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE
121, MEADOWS STREET.
REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

DUNLOP
TYRES
FOR
CYCLES,
MOTOR CYCLES,
MOTOR CARS.
IMPROVED MANUFACTURE;
REDUCED PRICE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC
TYRE Co., Ltd.,
49. Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1904.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

IN the heavy fighting, which has given them the possession of Kinchau, the Japanese troops have displayed the same dash and élan which enabled them to carry the Russian defensive positions on the Yalu. In both situations they have been able to make much shorter work of the task before them than we were able to do in similar circumstances in South Africa. We may gather what consolation we can from the fact that the patriotic Boer is apparently a much better fighting man than the Russian peasant ; but the main superiority of the Japanese over their enemy undoubtedly consists in generalship. Against the skill of the Japanese Commanders, directing the attack of troops, whose disciplined and indomitable bravery is more formidable than the reckless courage of a fanatic army, the Russian defence of a carefully prepared position of great strength crumpled up. The Japanese Commanders have, so far, made no move that has not been carefully calculated and their onslaught on Nanshan was not delivered until the whole nature of the enemy's position had been thoroughly ascertained. We were told that there was a lull in the operations in the Liao-tung peninsula. But it was the lull in which the storm was preparing to break. The Japanese were finding out the weak spots in the enemy's defences. Not for them a midnight plunge into the unknown, but when all was clear and the scheme of the attack complete, a well directed and sustained onslaught until victory was won. The losses on both sides were very heavy, but the total Japanese casualties were probably the greater owing to the losses in the earlier rushes. The attack is described as one of the fiercest and most sanguinary affairs of modern warfare, and it will, no doubt, be the case that in this campaign the fighting generally will more closely resemble the terrific conflicts of other days than battles conducted under the conditions of modern long range fire. We have yet no estimate of the numbers engaged, but if we may conclude that the attacking force consisted of the ten thousand men whom General Oku, after landing at Pitsu-wo, is reported to have left to "contain" or hold Port Arthur in check, the proportion of casualties among the Japanese is very high indeed. They are stated to number three thousand killed and wounded, and as to the Russian losses we know only that they left four hundred dead on the battle ground. How many dead may have been buried between the Wednesday morning and Thursday afternoon and how many wounded were removed we can only conjecture. With Kinchau taken the Japanese are still forty miles from Port Arthur whither the beaten Russian force, having been driven from their second line of works at Nankwanling, is in retreat. There will, undoubtedly, be more fighting in that direction, but as the fate of Port Arthur now appears sealed, it is questionable whether the Japanese will attempt to take it by direct assault. The containing the force may be left to watch it, while main body of Marshal Oku's army joins hands with General Kuroki who has renewed his advance from Feng-huang-cheng. As to the development of the principal plans of the invaders of Manchuria we can only see what is unfolded. The progress of the campaign has demonstrated how futile is the task of the critic who essays to foreshadow for any appreciable time ahead, what the movements of the Japanese Commanders may be. They are masters of their game, and it is unnecessary to add that most of those who would indicate their next moves are not. It is certain, however, that General Kuroki is much too wise to throw himself against the great Mo-Tien-Ling Range of which we have heard so much. The Russians anticipate battle at Liao-Yang, south of Mukden, and there are indications that the three Japanese armies will concentrate on Hai-cheng. which is about forty miles south-west of Liao-Yang. General Kuroki's line of advance is widely extended and the two columns which were reported to be approaching Suiyen from Feng-huang-chang are apparently intended to get into touch with the Army landed at Takushan. An important development in the plans of the main armies should not be long delayed, albeit General Kuroki is too cautious to risk anything by undue haste to his objective.

"THE PUNJAB IN PEACE AND WAR."

MR. S. S. THORBURN, who since his retirement from the Civil Service of this country, has done much for the enlightenment of the British Public on matters Indian, has just added to the list of his publications a valuable work on the Punjab, of which Messrs. Blackwood are the publishers. One of the features of the work which will attract most attention is that which deals with the dismemberment of the Punjab. It begins with the story of the Tirah campaign and the official asseveration that fanaticism was the cause of all the frontier risings. As for the Indian taxpayers, he writes, they were inarticulate as always ; although famine was afflicting eighty millions of them and had already killed the weaklings and sent five millions to the relief camp, those who had the means or could borrow, paid the heavy bill of war costs and continued their lives of ceaseless toil and semi-starvation ; whether the Sirkar annexed new countries or not was "all the same to them ; it was theirs to labour, exist on dry crusts and find money to enable the Sahibs to fight and become great Lord Sahibs." For once, however, says Mr. Thorburn, in Anglo-Indian history, the generally strictly correct English dailies of the country did not support the official view. The vernacular papers, having no first-hand information and having recently been muzzled on account of their utterances upon the plague proceedings of the Bombay Government, were prudently silent, or only indulged in guarded comments upon extracts from the English journals. Lahore and Allahabad, nearest the spot were outspoken in their criticisms. The former "concentrated its scorn on the abandonment of the Khyber and even gibbeted individuals as responsible for our shame." The latter "was less pointed in its observations. The Viceroy, we read, was "naturally distressed at what appeared to him the disloyalty of the most influential leaders of public opinion." Clearly, unless new matter should divert attention, the fourth estate was in no humour to condone the mistakes and shortcomings of his frontier administration, and if so, the publication of the Tirah Blue Book, however discreetly its contents might be selected, would prove awkward for the Government.

We come to a little autobiography here which will occasion a smile. While the Press was still worrying at the subject, we are told, an officer of some eminence as a soldier and war correspondent, who held an appointment at Simla—the brain of India—asked for permission to give a lecture on the Tirah and its lesson. As the final draft ascribed the risings to fanaticism and only dilated on uncontroversial points in the conduct of the campaign, such as the comparative merits of Afridis and Anglo-Indian soldiers as marksmen, the reading of the paper was authorised. Mr. Thorburn's description of the incident of June 18, 1898, is so piquantly given as to demand quotation at length. "All Simla," he writes, "from the Viceroy to the newly arrived griffin, flocked to the Town Hall and listened with signs of boredom to the already thread bare version of the story, which, as expected, endorsed the supposed official view of the causes of the risings, was silent in regard to the Amir's share in fomenting them, passed lightly over the happenings in the Khyber and generally lauded the wisdom and foresight of the Government, both before and during the campaign. When the lecturer sat down, the writer rose and quietly pointed out that what was called fanaticism was merely the inspiration to brave deeds and that the Mullahs might have preached to doomsday without a trigger being pulled, had not our own actions forced the tribesmen to fight ; when they saw us giving bribes to their leaders, marching troops through their countries, surveying and mapping their hills and erecting cairns of stone along the Afghan side of their hinterlands, they concluded that annexation was intended ; as for the Afridis, they would not have arisen, had we not abandoned the Khyber Rifles and the pass ; now that our attempts to establish friendly relations with the tribes at the point of the bayonet had failed, the impressment of the peasantry would cease and that would be a blessed deliverance, for the indiscriminate seizures practised imposed intolerable burdens on our own people, four times the number of men and animals being collected and herded about the country to the fit residue finally despatched to the front."

India will not soon forget the effect of this speech. Few will deny Mr. Thorburn's claim that every word of his speech was absolutely true. It is unnecessary to say that the whole Press of India endorsed the statements as true. It is quite well-known that the speech was made at a public meeting at which all men present were there as simple citizens and at which discussion had been invited, and yet he adds "because the truth was disagreeable to the Government and the speaker of it was an official" he was soon afterwards compelled to apologise for "having whilst a Government, servant, used expressions which have been regarded as an attack on the Government." Mr. Thorburn then deals with the frontier policy of Lord Curzon which, as we know, he does not approve. Here again Mr. Thorburn's writing becomes piquant. "Having proved to his own satisfaction that the Government of the Punjab was ignorant, blundering and obstructive—a mere ladder of delay, Lord Curzon boldly asserted the general competence of his own Government to directly manage the frontier and in particular his own peculiar fitness for the task, in corroboration of which latter contention, he rather prematurely cited the success of his new policy, including his own scheme for its application to Waizirastan." Mr. Thorburn is not far wrong in asserting that the scheme was rushed through hurriedly and high handedly. Not one official had the courage to defend the attitude of former administrators of the Punjab, with the exception of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick whose opinions were entirely ignored. And this leads Mr. Thorburn to a dissertation on the Government of India which he describes as an irresponsible despotism, which will not secure a common sense management of affairs. He tells us our Government is given to muddling, misrepresentation and waste in the conduct of our affairs ; that present methods suit a bureaucracy, and a bureaucracy only. He condemns the present manner in which Indian foreign affairs are administered, and asks ; Would not any private business, conducted on similar lines be soon in liquidation and is it unreasonable to hold that there can be no remedy until some force comes into being outside what, in Lord Lytton's time was irreverently called the Simla Mutual Adulation Society, and does the work which public opinion and the Press working together, perform in England ?

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVIGATION BILL.

IN addition to the dispute which is now proceeding between the Australian Federal Government and the Mail Shipping Companies, the Navigation and Shipping Bill, is likely to cause considerable trouble with the merchant shipping community generally, if it does not revolutionise Australian shipping altogether. The Bill, as a whole, is merely a codification of ordinary shipping law, but it contains several clauses which contain important departures from existing policy. The general tendency is to demand the establishment of an all-British merchant fleet so far as the coasting trade is concerned with pay for seamen on the Australian basis. So stringent, indeed, are some of the proposed restrictions that a naturalised British subject would have difficulty in going beyond them, unless he could converse "fluently" in English. Of course, this is a matter for the Australians themselves. Some might be of opinion that they were moving to the overthrow of their own interests, but as, it is their interests which are at stake, they have a perfect right to attend to their own affairs in their own way. As the Bill stands, and we suppose that with the present Government, there is absolutely no question that it will be adopted, no serious attempt is made to go beyond the coasting trade ; but even that is merely a question of terms. The coasting trade is inseparable from foreign shipping, construed as it is by the promoters of this Bill. One or two points in the clauses, we have alluded to, are worth a specific reference. Thus the bill states that :—"Every seaman employed on a ship engaged in any part of the coasting trade shall, subject to any lawful deductions, be entitled to, and shall be paid for, the period during which the ship is so engaged, wages at the current rates ruling in Australia for seamen employed in that part of the coasting trade, and may sue for and recover those wages ; the wages to which a seaman is entitled under this section shall, in the case of ships trading to places beyond Australia, be paid before the departure of the ship from Australia." The collector at the port from which the ship sails may refuse to grant a certificate of clearance unless the master produces evidence that the wages have been paid. Even the big mail boats were included in the category of coasters, and it has been necessary to insert a clause exempting them. If this had not been done there is every probability that the West Australian Fedral representatives would have been deprived of the privilege of a comfortable mail passage in their journey to Parliament, and of course a question of principle was nothing before such a serious objection as this. The Bill is particularly drastic in the manner in which it deals with foreign shipping. No foreign vessel may be engaged in the coasting trade without a license, and this license introduces all the restrictions as regards wages which are contained in the clauses regarding British labour. It, therefore, follows that when the Bill is established foreign shipping will be a thing of the past as regards the Australian coasting trade.

MR. TODD, P. W. D., Jubbulpore, was severely mauled by a tiger near Chandia on the B. N. R.

THE condition of Captain Moore, I.M.S., Resident Surgeon, St. Georges' Hospital, Bombay, has been very critical since Saturday night and there is but little hope of his recovery. His pulse was found failing and was kept up going by injections.

AN early monsoon is expected as the first rush of the current at Colombo has been unusually strong, but it is still too early to say what the character of the rainfall generally is likely to be.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the Mail steamer Persia were :—Sir William Collin and Miss Collin, Major-General Duff, Major-General P. J. Maitland, and Dr. R. Khory.

THE steamers carrying troops back from Somaliland will begin reaching India next week. They will have monsoon winds with them, so the voyages should be rapid ones.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the construction of a second well and reservoir on the Betwa Canal in the United Provinces at a cost of about ten lakhs.

WITH regard to Irrigation works in the Central Provinces the Ramtek reservoir, north of Nagpur, and a canal from the Mahanadi River, in the Raipur district, are likely to be taken in hand.

MOST of the vessels which arrived in Colombo on the 22nd instant, says the "Times of Ceylon," experienced very heavy weather at sea during the previous two or three days, though none of them suffered any damage.

A RANGOON telegram dated 26th May says :—Monsieur Obendhal, who was in charge of a mission in Annam, was murdered on the 30th April, together with his interpreter and two servants. No details have been received.

AN official return shows the net profit on coinage in the year ended the 31st March was £1,748,460. The Government of India paid in gold to the Gold Reserve Fund on the 30th April a sum of £167,158; the total amount of that Fund is £6,544,095.

A JAPANESE Attache, who is at present staying at one of the hotels in Simla, breaking through the usual taciturnity of his race, has declared that Port Arthur is as good as doomed. and that the Russians cannot hold Mukden against the Japanese attack.

THERE has been no news from Gyantse for several days, but this is due to the post being now a weekly one to and from Kangma at the end of the telegraph line. It is believed that the troops which were on their way up to reinforce Colonel Brander arrived safely on Tuesday, and probably the Tibetan position in the fort above Gyantse has been since attacked.

THE death occurred on Friday at Dharampur of Prince Baldevji Narandevji, maternal uncle to K. S. Lakhajiraj. the minor Thakor Saheb of Rajkot. The deceased had been suffering from fever for some days. He was only 35 years of age. The intelligence was received at Rajkot on Friday afternoon and all the State offices were closed and the local merchants suspended business in memory of the deceased.

A COCHIN correspondent says that telegram has been received at Ernakulam from H. H. the Rajah at Kodaikanal stating that certain distinctions have been conferred upon him and the Dewan by the French Government on the recommendation of the Governor of Pondicherry, which place they lately visited. The only Indian Prince to be decorated with a personal distinction by the French Government was the late Maharajah of Travancore.

PHYSICAL FITNESS.

THE PARAMOUNT NEED OF THE RACE

THE recent report of the Physical Training Conference continues to win golden opinions from all who are in any way concerned with the movement, or specially qualified to speak upon the need for it. Mr. Allan Broman, for instance, is chief examiner on physical development to the London School Board, and has been very largely instrumental in extending the Swedish system of physical drill in this country. The "Pall Mall Gazette" has interviewed him on the question of the report and he is enthusiastic in his appreciation of its conclusions.

It is absolutely the best thing up to date which has been done for the physical education of this country, Mr. Broman said, and very much better in its way than the report of the similar Commission for Scotland. For one thing, it gives a detailed set of exercises, which are extremely valuable ; and for another, it comprises a sort of hand-book for the teachers. But the authorities must not sit still and think they have said the final word. After all, the report, dealing as it does with the elementary schools, is simply the A B C of the subject, and sets forth the unavoidable minimum. It is really the outcome of work and argument which have extended over the past twenty years, and this present result has been obtained in spite of a deal of resistance on the part of so-called physical trainers.

But this adoption of the Swedish system, we put in, is surely not new in England. Has there not been something of the kind in force in the Army and Navy ?

The Admiralty has always been favourable, Mr. Broman replied ; it published in the autumn of last year a capital handbook, designed for the benefit of men, and containing a number of advanced exercises. The first practical step came when the Navy decided to get a naval gymnasium like the military gymnasium at Aldershot, so as to supersede the old mast and yards drill to some extent. Commander Palmer, Superintendent of Gymnasia at Portsmouth, was sent to France, Germany, and Sweden to study the different systems on the spot, and he found that the Swedish was the only one built up on a physiological basis. In his report he dwelt on the lack of trained physical teachers in the English Navy and when I was consulted, I sugested borrowing a few from Sweden. This was not accepted, so I offered to forego my holidays last summer, and give a course of lectures to naval officers who cared to join the scheme.

This met with official approval, so I went down to Portsmouth and gave a six weeks' course both practical and theoretical, to about twenty officers and forty non-commissioned officers. During the time I went through a course which, considering its rapidity was very full—it takes two or three years to master the system properly, you know—and the results were magnificent ! At the end of the series of lectures the Admiralty were good enough to present me with a piece of plate with an appropriate inscription. Here Mr. Broman drew our attention to a very handsome and imposing silver cup of about two feet and a half in height, which is valuable not only for its mass in metal, but because of its age and design.

THE QUESTION OF FOREIGN INSTRUCTORS.

"While I was down at Portsmouth," Mr. Broman resumed, "Colonel Malcolm Fox, Inspector of Physical Training to the Board of Education, and late Inspector-General of Army Gymnasia, came down and saw the work we were doing ; and when this Committee was sitting, he gave them the naval handbook as a sort of guide for them to work on. These two documents, therefore, ought to be considered together in future and now it only remains to work the scheme out for the more advanced schools and extend it properly throughout the country. But, as the Report acknowledges, there is no recognised school for the training of gymnastic teachers, and I do not see how an effective start can very well be made unless we borrow at the outset a few instructors from abroad. The kind I mean are not men capable of doing certain tricks but men who know why these are done, what influence they bring to bear, and what exercises ought to be chosen for a particular case. The Report also recommends and very rightly the appointment of teachers who have had a clinical training, so that they may perceive where there is need in a particular case for sending a child to the doctor. In Sweden, you know, they work differently, for the doctor is consulted first, and he sends the child to the trainer with directions to have certain defects and ailments remedied such as deficient breathing, and so on. In London, on the other hand, things are still very backward, especially as regards boys.

THE GENTLER SEX AHEAD.

"Is this due to prejudice ?" we asked.

Not altogether, was the answer. Of course, when the vogue first began over here, it was more readily accepted for the girls, and as girls up to twenty years ago had never had systematic physical training the idea was taken up without much opposition. We soon had a great many capital lady teachers, and things went ahead. As for the boys, we were told that it was not necessary ; the old-fashioned military drill was sufficient, that and simple games. The people who said this completely forgot that the playing facilities for Board-school children in London were extremely limited. Again, the teachers informed us that they did not want anything foreign; they said they preferred the old English system (a system, by the bye, which was non-existent). Finally, the only instructors available were military men from Aldershot, and these were equally unsympathetic towards anything brought from abroad.

HOW TO PROPAGATE THE SYSTEM.

"And now that the system has obtained official sanction we asked, how would you propose to put it in force ?

"There ought to be raised up, said Mr. Braman, a corps of scientifically equipped gymnastic instructors as inspectors, one for each district and each should answer for the degree of proficiency attained by the elementary schools under his jurisdiction. I have said that this is much more necessary for the boys than it is for the girls schools ; and it is equally true that the ladies who have been encouraged to devote themselves to physical education are superior as a rule in social standing and professional training to their comrades of the other sex. But once the movement was properly set going, and the right men perceived that there was a new vocation opening up for them there would soon be all the candidates required and those candidates would be of the proper calibre and aptitude for the work.

"It is incredible how enthusiasm grows in a movement like this. Youngsters take to it eagerly, and not only youngsters, but then teachers as well. One good disciple of the movement may spread it, under fair conditions, through a whole service or an extensive district. The officers I put through the holiday course at Portsmouth are now scattered through the different naval stations all over the world, and having gone on mastering the Ling system beyond the stage to which I took them they are teaching it to others, with the same beneficial results. So that we shall see it triumph in time not only in the fighting services, but in the ordinary ranks of the population as well, and the sooner the schools take up the work properly the better.

A PARTY of Bosnians, numbering about 56, including men, women and children, arrived in Karachi about a month ago en route to Jedda, says the "Sind Gazette," but in Bombay the Turkish Consul, it appears, refused to allow them to proceed further and sent them on to Busrah, but instead of proceeding there they broke their journey here owing, as they alleged, to sickness among their children, and so they remained here for about a week and took up their quarters in Haji Mahamed Moladina's Dharmsala on the Bunder Road, whence they essayed out daily begging all over the station. Pressure would appear to have been brought to bear on them by the authorities, and the Agents of the B. I. S. N. Co., being kind enough to hold their tickets good for the onward voyage, the party were despatched on Sunday by the s. s. Kaparthala to Busrah, no doubt much to the relief of the police.

GREAT JAP VICTORY.

HOW KINCHAU WAS TAKEN.

NANSHAN STORMED.

MANY GUNS CAPTURED.

RUSSIAN RETREAT ON PORT ARTHUR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 28.

Reuter (Tokio) says that later reports indicate that the fight at Nanshan was a sanguinary affair, and it is feared the losses are very heavy.

The trenches rose tier above tier and the Russians had a number of large guns, whilst the Japanese had only field artillery.

The Japanese rushes were repeatedly checked by entanglements and the deadly rifle and cannon fire.

They finally stormed the crest at three in the afternoon, but the Russians held on doggedly and it was seven before the whole ridge was cleared, apparently including Nankwanling.

The "Daily Chronicle" and "Daily Telegraph" correspondents wire from Tokio that the Japanese captured a number of Russian guns.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Tokio to-day that the Russians have abandoned Nankwanling, have been driven from Sanshilipu and are retreating on Port Arthur.

The Japanese captured fifty cannons.

The Russians left four hundred dead at Kinchau and Nanshan.

The Japanese losses are three thousand killed and wounded.

Washington Government advices dwell upon the teriffic power of the Japanese Simose powder which is a secret only known to the inventors.

The explosions of the shells have astonished the United States Army observers.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the attack on Nanshan was one of the fiercest and bloodiest affairs of modern warfare.

In the earlier rushes every man participating was shot down before he reached the first line of trenches, and it became necessary to suspend the Infantry charges and resume the artillery attack before the final successful assault was made.

The fortunes of the day possibly hinged upon the Russian mine field at the foot of the ridge, the electric wires connected with which were destroyed by the Japanese thus preventing an explosion at the critical moment.

The Japanese victory at Kinchau is held by the London press as establishing an even a stronger claim than the Yalu victory to their superiority on land as well as at sea, since the Russians at Kinchau had ample time to prepare their defences.

The "Daily Telegraph" says the victory is one of the most perfect examples possible of how fighting ought to be conducted and of the qualities going to make almost an ideal army. The Japanese, it adds, is a compeer of the proudest of European soldiery.

The "Standard" says the valour of the Japanese soldiers again refused to recognise any obstacle to be insurmountable. All odds were against the victors.

The "Daily Graphic" says the Russians were driven out of their stronghold by superior Generalship and indomitable bravery.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Kinchau was captured yesterday morning, not yesterday evening.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Russians made eleborate preparations to check the Japanese movement south on the Liaotung peninsula and fortified the heights on the south shore of Talienwan Bay.

The strongest position was at Nanshan Hill west of Talienwan where strong emplacements were protected by rifle pits, mines and a mass of wire entanglements.

Another line of defences protected by wire entanglements extended from the head of Talienwan Bay north to Liushutung.

The Japanese position formed almost a perfect right angle showing a southern front to Talienwan and western front to Kinchau.

The Russians attempted to draw an attack last Saturday, but the Japanese refused to be drawn till the Russian positions and strength were fully developed.

This was done by a series of reconnaissances during the week, the Japanese officers working their way close enough to the Russian position to draw the Russian fire on them, when they deliberately picked up the fragments of shell and thus ascertained the calibre of the Russian guns.

Reconnaissances showed that the positions from Liushutung to the West coast were undefended except by a force posted at Kinchau. This gap was a fatal defect in the Russian position and the Japanese on discovering it extended their lines so as to envelop Kinchau and the Russian extreme right.

The Japanese early on Wednesday morning attacked Kinchau and a prolonged artillery duel ensued. The battle was resumed at dawn on Thursday, the Japanese gunboats in Kinchau Bay co-operating, and Kinchau was entered at 5·30 in the morning, the Russians retiring southward.

The defence of Nanshan was most stubborn and was only carried after repeated assaults at three in the afternoon.

The Russians are retiring on Nankwanling where it is understood there is a second line of works.

The Japanese were under fire for sixteen hours.

Admiral Togo reports that the casualties in the gunboats were ten including the Captain of the Chokai killed.

A complete blockage is established round the southern extremity of Liaotung.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 28.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London the 27th May says that the "Standard's" Kieff correspondent reports on authority from Kharbin that the Russian Commissariat work shows official corruption to an extent which is almost incredible.

Mr. S. Hayashi Consul for Japan at Bombay sends us the following telegram received on Saturday morning from his Government :—

The Commander of the army, attacking Kinchau reports as follows : On the 27th instant, our observation and the enemy's cannonading showed that the enemy had at Nanshan Hill, south of Kinchau, four fifteen centimetre shrapnel, ten nine to fifteen cannons (10-5 centimetre shells, proved range 8,500 metres) two twelve-centimetre quickfirers besides at least ten forts, at the foot of the hill wire netting and mines being laid.

On the 22nd the attacking force commenced operations as pre-arranged. On the 23rd our reconnaissance discovered the enemy's right wing on Huashangtao with about eight heavy guns facing the sea. Fragments of the enemy's shells showed twenty-centimetre guns, fifteen centimetre short cannons, ten half eight centimetre cannons. seven centimetre quickfirers. Small bodies of infantry and artillery were observable staying at Kinchau.

On the morning of the 25th we attacked Kinchau engaging the enemy's artillery on Nanshan. At dawn of the 26th we commenced cannonading lasting five hours, while three Japanese warships assisted from Kinchau Bay. A Russian gunboat attacked our left wing from Talienwan.

We took Kinchau at 5-30 a m, and after a severe fight occupied Nanshan. We are pursuing the enemy.

The detailed report of the attack on Kinchau is as follows :—

The enemy built several covered trenches around the forts on Nanshan and offered a stubborn resistance under strong defence works. Nevertheless after several attempts, we finally succeeded in taking the enemy's position by storm, driving the enemy towards Nankuenling. This severe fight continued sixteen hours.

Admiral Togo telegraphs : The Captain commanding a detached fleet consisting of four gunboats and a torpedo flotilla reports by wireless telegraphy that the fleet reached Kinchau Bay and co-operating with our army bombarded Nanshan on the 26th instant, and upon witnessing our army occupy Nanshan forts they withdrew. The Captain of the Chokai was killed. There were nine other casualties. Damage to the ships is insignificant.

Mr. S. Hayashi Consul for Japan at Bombay sends us the following telegram received on Saturday evening, from his Government :—

The Commander of the Army attacking Kinchau reports :—A detachment consisting of Infantry, Artillery, and Engineers occupied Nankwanling on the morning of the 27th instant. The enemy was driven towards Port Arthur, burning the Railway Station at Sanshiplipao, north-west of Dalny. On the 26th we captured fifty guns besides many other things. The enemy left 400 dead. Our casualties are estimated at 3,000.

Further details of the attack on Kinchau :—The attack on the enemy at Nanshan commenced at 2-35 early in the morning. The enemy's defensive works were of nearly permanent nature, and the artillery consisted of fifty guns of various calibres and two quick-firing field artillery companies.

The Infantry were ranged in two or three lines of covered trenches with loopholes, had set machine guns on important points and offered stubborn resistance. We ranged all our field guns upon the forts.

The enemy's principal artillery was silenced at 11, while the quick-firers had previously retired to Nankwanling and fired till night. Our artillery concentrated their fire upon the enemy's trenches and the Infantry advanced within 400 or 500 metres of the enemy, but wire entanglements, mines and trenches lay before us, and the enemy's Infantry fire and machines guns remained unabated.

We farther approached 200 metres towards the enemy and several charges still proved unsuccessful, officers and men falling within 20 or 30 metres of the enemy. Whereupon our artillery made preparatory firing, and in the evening, with the severest cannonading the last charge was made, and with great difficulty, we opened a breach through which we gained the whole height, expelled the enemy and captured all the guns on the forts.

A fortunate incident in this attack was discovering of a mine wire at the eastern foot of Nanshan which we cut and prevented an explosion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

Speech by Mr. Brodrick.

OMINOUS ABSENCE OF NEWS.

LONDON MAY 28

Mr. Brodrick, speaking at Cranleigh, said that the issue of the Tibet expedition would be to obtain the necessary reparation and guarantees without further interference in Tibetan affairs and he hoped this would not involve a prolonged expedition. The Government, he said, must largely be guided by those on the spot.

We learn on enquiry that no news had reached Simla up to Saturday morning from Gyantse with which communication had then been interrupted for six days.

Colonel Younghusband should be easily holding his own as he has with him, we estimate, over 700 fighting men besides two ten pounders, two seven pounders and two maxims, but this prolonged absence of news shows that the Tibetans must be more active than previously.

The 10-pounder mountain guns that are with the force in Tibet have very long ranging power so that shrapnel can be effectively employed against masses of men in the open. But something more than this is required when their fire has to be directed against buildings. No. 7 Battery has accordingly a good complement of common shell which has great power of penetration and can demolish walls several feet in thickness. This will be of particular value not only against sangars but against the rude forts and monasteries that will probably be held at various points. The detachment of native mountain gunners that are being sent up will have the old 7-pounders which have a high trajectory and can thus be used at short ranges. They can also be carried to positions in the hills which the heavier 10 pounders might not be able to reach. For many years the employment of jointed howitzers in mountain warfare has been advocated but no satisfactory pattern has ever been invented. Their utility cannot be open to doubt for many a walled village or mud fort could be rendered quite untenable by howitzer fire. As it is these places have to be stormed and valuable lives are sacrificed as was unfortunately shown in the Gumatli affair. In Tibet, if we mistake not, there will be occasions where villages with their protecting forts will have to be cleared and artillery fire should play an important part in breaking down the defence. In default of howitzers, the 10 pounders will have to do this work and a single battery seems rather a short allowance for the Force especially as more than one column may have to be employed. If it were not for the difficulty about transport and supplies, the employment of a second battery would seem to be indicated.—"Pioneer."

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

THE Royal Indian marine steamer Dalhousie, Commander Lieutenant-Commander Rowland sailed on Saturday for Aden, with the following details :—Lieutenant Thewles, East Kent Regiment, 1 warrant officer, 1 woman, and 5 children, S. and T. Corps, 40 men 123rd Rifles, 10 men 101st Grenadiers, 4 men 102nd Grenadiers, and 3 followers, 2 women and 2 children.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPTURED BY BANDITS.

American Squadron to the Rescue.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATION AT TANGIER.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Moorish bandit Raisuli has kidnapped an Englishman, named Varley, and an American named Perdicaris in the vicinity of Tangier.

The United States Government has refused to agree to the terms of ransom and has ordered seven warships belonging to the South Atlantic and European squadrons, now at Teneriffe and the Azores, to proceed to Tangier.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

The Premier and the Concordat.

STATEMENT BY M. COMBES.

M. Combes, in the French Chamber, said the whole of the French Embassy at the Vatican had not been recalled, only because the Concordat requires the maintenance of the staff to deal with current affairs.

In view of the manner the Concordat had been observed, the State was unable any longer to accept the present situation, but asked for the postponement of the question of denunciation until January.

The Government's action was approved by 487 against 95.

CAPE COLONY AND THE CHINESE.

The Capetown House of Assembly has read a third time the Chinese Exclusion Bill.

THE KING AN AUSTRIAN FIELD MARSHAL.

King Edward has been appointed an Austrian Field Marshal.

THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

The Commission's Recommendation.

CONSCRIPTION FOR HOME DEFENCE.

The Militia and Volunteer Commission appointed in 1903 suggests extensive reforms but is convinced that adequate home defence is only obtainable by training all able bodied men.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

A special London cablegram to the "Statesman" says the Royal Commission on the Militia and Volunteers recommends practical conscription. It urges that the whole of the able bodied males in the nation should be trained to arms for continuous service with the colours.

THE SIMLA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

Simla races were concluded to-day in splendid weather and in the presence of a large gathering including the Viceroy, Lady Ampthill, and Lady Rivaz. The following are the results :—

THE HURDLE HANDICAP.

Captain Laverton's Sillyloo Rattorn	1
Kour Sahib's Tom	2
Colonel Blennerhassetts Emerald	3

Six horses started.

THE LONGWOOD PLATE.

Mr. Milvain's Caledonia, Captain Peacocke	1
Mr. Sewell's Naseri	2
Kour Sahib's Shajehan	3

THE SIMLA CUP.

Kour Sahib's Parlourmaid, Hard	1
Captain Grogan's Rifleman	2
Major Berryman's Quilt	3

THE MAHASU PLATE.

Capt Grogan's Sweet William Mr. Barrow	dead heat
Mr. S. J. S' Lubby Gown, Capt Peacocke	
Kour Sahib's Fortune	3

In the run off Sweet William won easily.

THE SNOWDON PLATE.

Mr. S. J. S's Lucky Catpain Peacocke	1
Colonel Blennerhasset's Salmon Fly	2
Kour Sahib's Cadet	3

THE CONSOLATION RACE.

Colonel Little Play Bell, Captain Cory	1
Mr. Sewell's Naseri	2

BANGALORE RACES

BANGLORE, MAY 23.

The first extra day of the Bangalrore races was held in fine weather this afternoon. The following are the results :—

The Palace Plate. Three quarter mile :—

Mr Webster's Derision 9st 3lbs Captain Randall	1
Colonel Desaraj Urs' Delight 10st Hoyt	2
Major Bell's Matussan, 7st 9lbs Melsom	3

Also Ran Eistban 10st. 7lbs Jacob 6st. 7lbs.

Betting 2 to 1 against Delight, 6 to 4 on Derision, fours Matussan and tens remainder.

Won by three lengths. Time 1min. 30secs.

The Scurry race. Three furlongs :—

Major Gunn's Dandenong 9st 4lbs Capt Randall.	1
Mr Cottrell Dormen's Chemisette 9st 4lbs Mir Jan	2
Mr West's Firebrand 10st 4lbs Koops	3

Also run Nipcat 10st.

Betting even money Dandenong, two's Firebrand and Nipcat. 6 to 1 Chemisette.

Won by a length. Time 4 min 12-5 secs.

The Bangalore Plate. Three quarters of a mile :—

Colonel Desaraj Urs' Red Coral 9st 2lbs Hoyt	1
Major Jollie's Best Shot 7lst 3lbs Mir Jan	2
Colonel Desaraj Urs' Leonidas 10st 10lbs Penton	3

Also ran Pope 10st. 3lbs. and Comet 6st. 10lbs.

Betting 1½ to 1 against Pope, three's Leonidas, 6 to 4 on Red Coral, sixe's against the rest.

Won by a length. Time 1 min. 224 5 secs.

All Comers' Plate, Half-mile :—

Captain Ward's Dolly 8st 10lbs Mir Jan	1
Mr Sprickland's Rosamond 9st 12lbs Maree	2
Captains Darley and Nelson's Felicity 9st 12lbs Captain Randall	3

Also ran Swiveller 11st 4lbs. Referee 10st. 12lbs. Lady Superior 7st.

Betting two's Felicity, Rosamond and Lady Superior, three's Swiveller and Dolly, four's Referee.

Won by three quarters of a length. Time 56 1-5secs.

The Polo Scurry 2 1/2 furlongs.

Colonel Desaraj Urs' Delight 11st Hoyt	1
Mr Franklyn's Bigli 9st 7lbs Captain Randall	2
Mr Neave's Baronet 9st 12lbs Owners	3

Also ran Bayleaf 10st. Bonnie Lad 9st. Jack Horner 8st.

Betting Evens Bigli, tow's Baronet, four's Delight Bayleaf and Jack Horner, five's Bonnie Lad.

Won by half a length. Time 371/5secs.

A CALCUTTA MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

At a public meeting held in the British Association rooms yesterday it was resolved to erect a suitable memorial to perpetuate the memory of the late Raja Doorga Churn Law and to invite subscriptions for the purpose.

THE ADVANCE OF THE MONSOON.

SIMLA, MAY 28.

In regard to the advance of the monsoon the Meteorological Department report that moist south-west winds have continued over south India and Ceylon during the past week giving overcast skies and rain. On the Burma Coast the moist winds withdrew about the 22nd and simultaneously the rain fell off and was light over Burma until the the 25th and 26th instant when southerly winds at Diamond Island gave evidence of a fresh advance. This second advance brought about the formation of a cyclonic storm over the centre of the Bay of Bengal. The storm advanced to the Madras Coast which it struck near Cocanada on the 26th.

LATER.

The recently reported advance of monsoon winds over Ceylon appears to have been temporary only. To-night's weather report describes the sky as now clear or nearly so at Colombo and on the Malabar Coast and the cloud amount as small over the south of the Peninsula. It anticipates, however, a continuance of rain over north east India and Upper Burma. This week's mail steamer after leaving Aden experienced up to longitude 52 E. moderate to light easterly winds and fine weather, and thence to arrival at Bombay moderate to light south-westerly and westerly winds and fine weather.

STATE DINNER AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, MAY 28.

A state dinner took place at Simla to-night and was one of the largest gatherings of its kind on record.

Lord Ampthill afterwards informally presented Sir Edmund Elles and Sir A. T. Arundel with the insignia of the K. C. I. E. and the K. C. S. I. recently conferred upon them.

LORD AMPTHILL'S LEVEE.

Lord Ampthill held a levee to-night. It was largely attended, the affair passing off most successfully. There was a social gathering at the house of Mr Dane, Foreign Secretary afterwards at which most of those attending the levee were present.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The earnings of Indian railways since the beginning of the current official year which commenced on the 1st April last are larger than those of the corresponding period in 1903 by roughly fourteen lakhs of rupees.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. H. Hill C. S. is re-posted to Bombay and Mr. A. C. Stacey C. S. to Bengal.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

A statement published in the "Gazette of India" shows that there is now six and a half millions sterling in the gold reserve fund.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned estimates amounting to one crore and twenty-nine lakhs for the construction of the Azikhal-Mangalore extension of the Madras Railway.

A survey under the control of the Bombay Government is sanctioned for a line from Jakhal on the southern Punjab Railway to Hansi on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Mr. E. S. Bell officiates as Under-Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, vice Mr. Couchman on privilege leave. Mr. B. Stapleton officiates as Assistant Secretary.

CRICKET IN SIMLA.

SIMLA, MAY 28.

The cricket match the Simla C. C. vs. Outstations was continued yesterday, and ended in a draw, though Simla made a good score in their second effort, Smallwood making 101, not out. The following is the full score :—

OUTSTATIONS.

1st Innings.

Mr Lyon, run out	0
Mr C C Marshall, b Laverton	30
Mr Ettinger, c Laverton, b Mitchell	65
Mr Lewin, b Robinson	11
Mr Bulloch, c Smallwood, b Laverton	25
Mr Venning, b Laverton	3
Mr Logan, b Laverton	6
Mr Anstey, l-b-w, b Robinson	5
Mr Chapman, b Laverton	5
Mr C R Henderson, not out	26
Mr Stuart, b Robinson	26
Extras	13
Total	215

SIMLA CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Smallwood, not out	14	not out	101
Mr French, b Venning	5	b Ettinger	33
Mr Mitchell, c Stuart, b Venning	16	c Bulloch, b Logan	20
Mr Laverton, c Lyon, b Logan	11	c Lyon, b Venning	12
Mr Stokes, b Logan	0	not out	24
General Spens, l-b-w, b Venning	1	did not bat.	
Mr Tipping, c Bulloch, b Logan	7		
Mr S M Robinson, c Henderson, b Venning	9		
Mr Tod, c Henderson, b Logan	[illegible]		
Mr Pritchard, b Venning	0		
Mr Vidal, b Logan	1		
Extras	2	Extras	16
Total	68	Total (for 3 wkts)	205

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SURADA.

The hired transport Surada Captain R. E Honywood arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Aden which port she left on the 22nd instant. She brought the No 6 Mountain Battery R. G. A consisting of 4 officers 4 warrant officers 2 women 76 non commissioned officers and men, British, 157 non-commissioned officers and men natives 13 followers, 303 miles, 10 horses and 6 ponies. The vessel will enter the Princes Dock to-day, where the above will be landed and despatched in three special troop trains to Rawalpindi and Umballa The following are the names of the passengers :—Major Dowell, Captain Ellershaw and Lieuts. Gainsford and Morrison 6th Mountain Battery R. G. A, assist ward Conductors Arthurs and Ruddock, Sub Conductor Hall and wife, and Sergt. Crombley S. and T Corps Mrs. Main, Medical Dept. Besides she brought 7 commissariat agents and clerks, 2 women and 1 child 1 hospital assistant, 1 woman and 1 child.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

SIMLA has been putting on its midsummer garments and is as gay as the dusty atmosphere admits. Last Thursday afternoon everyone gathered at Viceregal Lodge where Lord and Lady Ampthill, who are becoming very popular, were at "home" for the garden party which is an annual event of the Simla season. There was no dust storm that day, and the frocks, of which there were many pretty ones, were seen to advantage on the lawn. Everybody was there from Lord Kitchener to the wife of the most junior official. A feature of the day was the children, who turned up in unusually large numbers and had a glorious time chasing each other in the crowd and following the Black Watch pipers in their tuneful march up and down. It was noticed that the arrangements which Major Strachey worked last cold season with such success, for the carriages at Government House, Calcutta, were used for the rickshaws which in consequence, gave their owners very much less trouble than usual.

The races began last Tuesday on the already appreciably enlarged course which Captain Jones Mortimer has got into wonderfully good condition, considering the changes which are still in course of being made in it. Lord Ampthill's staff were hospitable at home in the Club house before the first event entertaining over a hundred guests to tiffin. The Kour Sahib of Patiala carried off almost all the first places, but the racing was more interesting than might have been expected ; under these circumstances several close finishes taking place and the fields being large for Simla.

The water supply of the station is beginning to run somewhat short and the Municipality have been obliged to start the customary restrictions upon consumption, but, so far, there has been no cessation of the road watering which has usually to be curtailed at this season. Visitors will be glad to hear that an additional pumping engine is being set up which should reduce the deficiency in the future. Steps are being taken to extend to the slopes of the water courses which are now being tapped, in the lower bed of the Charut Mullah, the sanitary precautions which have proved successful in preserving the purity of the springs in the catchment area.

The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club opened their season on Tuesday night very successfully with the comedy "Why Smith left Home." The part of the newly-married Smith whose troubles consist of unduly numerous wife's relatives and overbearing housemaids, was efficiently taken by Mr. J. C. Fergusson. Mrs. Caruana played with much spirit his kindly jealous wife who had not got it in her heart to say no to anybody. Miss Beatrice Buckland made a hit as the meddlesome aunt who arrives uninvited, for a long visit to the young couple. Mr. V. Fergusson brought the house down as the henpecked uncle and the house roared over Major Caruana's presentation of the stout love-sick Count who unintentionally proposes for the hand of the maiden aunt. Miss Bond makes a sufficiently domineering but withal attractive cook. Miss Halkett-Jackson good naturedly took the thankless role of the elderly maiden. Mrs. Moberly and Captain McConaghey are yet other relatives, while Mr Egerton was humorous as the love-sick Major and Miss Mab Buckland and Mrs Mackinnon made two fetching housemaids. The house was a good one and laughed till it cried over the closing scene in which Smith carries off his wife to a hotel for peace. The scenery was effective, and a word of praise is also due to Mr. H. Hudson for the stage management. Arthur Low's "A. Country House" is to be staged shortly, and Captain F. J. Fraser's "Clever Little Tin Gods" will be the piece de resistance in July. The Amateurs are to be congratulated upon the beginning they have made. Their subsequent efforts will be watched with more than the usual interest. They offered not the least of Simla's distractions to the jaded official on leave from the plains besides an immense amount of harmless amusement to the grass widow and hill Captain with whom the station still abounds in the hot season.

Simla is looking forward to welcoming a number of the returning officers from Somaliland. For wherever fighting is in progress, in which India is concerned, there are certain to be wives and friends up here of those who are engaged. For the same reason the telegrams from Tibet are read with interest. In the case of the fighting in Manchuria we have an additional link in the presence in our midst of a Japanese officer who has been attached by his Government to Indian Army Head-quarters. Almost every house has its map of the Liaotung peninusula on which the progress of the Japanese advance is being traced from day to-day from the meagre telegraphed particulars which are allowed to come through. Simla's sympathies are all with Japan, but it is realised here, perhaps more forcibly than elsewhere, the stupendous nature of the task which this plucky little Empire has entered upon. The affairs of out-posts, which figure so largely in the telegrams, tell ostentatiously little of the troop masses which are working slowly but surely nearer to each other about Niuchwang and Liaoyang from which news of epoch-making fighting may at any moment arrive.

The meteorological telegrams have taken on great importance during the past few days, as the monsoon is now approaching and news of its advance across the Arabian Sea is brought by every coast bound liner. No official forecast is to be published this year, but he who runs may read, in the weather statements issued daily, that conditions are upon the whole normal. The accumulation of snow in the Himalayas has been nothing very extraordinary, though perhaps heavier than usual. The hot weather storms in Upper India and the fierce heat which has produced them are in the ordinary course of events at this season. The daily pressure chart shows that the barometric depression over India, into which the moisture-bearing winds will shortly begin to flow, is forming, perhaps somewhat irregularly, but is not otherwise different from what is usual. The cables from Mauritius, Zanzibar and the Seychelles are possibly less favourable in the conditions they indicate, in that they would seem to show that the belt of high pressure in the South Indian Ocean is either less marked or further to the south than in previous years. This is a matter, however, the bearing of which upon the Indian rains is so little understood that it cannot be looked upon as very serious.

DEPARTURE OF MR. H. G. GELL.

Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, after handing over the charge of his office before office hours on Saturday to Mr. Michael Kennedy, proceeded to Europe with Mrs. Gell, by the P. and O. Company's steam ship Persia, which left the harbour in the afternoon. At the Apollo Bunder, where the arrangements for the departure had been made, a large number of native gentlemen of the different communities assembled to wish bonvoyage to Mr. and Mrs. Gell. All the Superintendents of the Police, most of the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who were not on duty and the members of the office establishment were present. Amongst those present were :—Mr. Michael Kennedy, Acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. P. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Sardar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Mr. Chaturbhoy Hemraj, Superintendents. McDermott, Grennan Nolan, Sloane, Stanford, Williamson, Smith, Barnet, Sanderson and Flanagan ; Mr Ramchandra R Dharadher, Rao Bhadur V. K Vandekar, Khan Bahadur Abdul Razaakbin Kurtas, Mr Sulleman Cassum Metha, Khan Sahib Kazi of Mohamed Murgey Kazi, Bombay, Mr. Framjee Bhicajee, Mr. Ruttonsey Kurramsey, Mr. Dadabhoy N Kerrawalla, Mr Sulleman Ludha, Syid Mainuddin, Khan Sahib Ibrahim Hafiz and Mr Kamadia Virji. There were also present several heads of the Julai community of Bombay. About a quarter to 11 o'clock Mr and Mrs Gell, accompanied by Mr Leslie Crawford and Miss Crawford drove to the bunder, where on alighting they were warmly received by those present. Presentation of garlands and bouquets then began. Mr. Gell was literally smothered with floral offerings and had to be helped in receiving them. As Mr. and Mrs. Gell went down the steps through the guard-of-honour supplied by the armed police hearty cheers were raised by the assembly.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 12.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THIS has been a placid week politically, the only ripple on the surface of the otherwise calm stream of Parliament being the extremely large majority in favour of the second reading of the Licensing Bill. Nationalists go about saying that their constant endeavour is to find some way by which they can help to throw out the present Government. But on this occasion so far as the bulk of the Nationalists present were concerned it was the other way. Headed by Mr. John Redmond they voted for the second reading of a measure which meets with no violent opposition except from the people who call themselves the Temperance party. If the Government would only give way on one point, viz., the adoption of a time limit, all hostility of a character not negligible would be at an end. There is, I should say, far more chance of the Licensing Bill passing than one or two other items in the Ministerial programme. It is, of course, never safe to prophesy unless you know and frankly I do not know, but I for one shall not be very greatly atonished if the Aliens Bill should not be included in the Massacre of the Innocents. There is, it may be said, Sir Howard Vincent, but for the moment he seems to be concerned more with the grievances of the Volunteers than with the influx of undesirable foreigners and in behalf of the former has thrown up his position of Colonel of the well-known Queen's Westminsters. People awaited Mr. Chamberlain's pronouncement of last night to see whether it was likely to hasten a dissolution and probably those who wish to postpone the evil day—and all Ministerialists admit that it will be an evil day—are probably breathing more freely to-day. Mr. Chamberlain has resigned himself to a defeat for his friends at the polls, but consoles himself that the new company will very shortly after their appearance be hissed off the stage. But who will form the new company ? That is the question. Who is to play the principal role ? Until we know that it is perhaps better for the Liberals that things should remain as they are at present.

THE TEA TRADE AND THE ADDITIONAL DUTY.

It is very clear from the attitude of the large audience, who assembled at the Society of Arts yesterday to hear Mr. A. G. Slanton's paper on "British Grown-tea," that Mr. Austen Chamberlain will not soon be forgiven for the bad turn he has done to India in his Budget. Mr. Slanton who, by the way, has never been in the East, but knows more about the tea industry than many who have lived for years on the plantations of India and Ceylon kept very well to his text, but it was impossible for him to avoid saying something about the question that was uppermost in the minds of those present especially the contingent from the city. Of course when six months ago or more he was invited to write his paper, there was no expectation that an extra two pence was to be put on the already too heavy tea duty, and it was only by a slice of luck that the date fixed for the reading of the paper coincided with the agitation against Mr. A. Chamberlain's unpopular proposal. "Without going into the merits of the fiscal question, it is," said Mr. Slanton, "quite intelligible that as long as tea was not grown by our fellow-subjects but by foreigners it should have been taxed, but when its production was so largely in the hands of our countrymen, as has been the case for the last twenty to thirty years, it is somewhat strange that the taxation should have still continued so heavy that it should have been impossible to find some other product upon which an impost could be levied which was not so largely grown by our fellow subjects. With the duty raised to 6d., tea was taxed to the extent of not far short of 80 per cent. of its value, a burden which is admittedly a very heavy one. In addition to this, a differential duty was last year placed upon tea by the Russian Government which will not now permit tea from British dependencies to enter by the European frontiers without charging it 1d. per lb. above that paid by teas of any other nation." The discussion was opened by the ex-Governor of of Ceylon, Sir J. West Ridgeway, who is a very effective speaker and who has the courage to say what he thinks, regardless of the offence his censure may give in high quarters. I can only mention one or two of the points he made in a capital speech. The coffee industry of Ceylon he observed was ruined by a visitation of Heaven and not a visitation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Planters did not take it lying down but created another industry, the prosperity of which was certain so long as the Chancellor of the Exchequer kept his fingers off it. Mr. Rutherford, President of the Ceylon Association, speaking as one who knows where the shoe pinches said he would let the meeting into the secret of the additional duty. Mr. Austen Chamberlain had been to Daly's to see "The Cingalee" and was much impressed by the luxurious life of the Ceylon planter as presented in that amusing play. On going home from the theatre he said to himself "These are the people who ought to be taxed." Q. E. D. Leaving banter, Mr. Rutherford became stern and with considerable, though perhaps not exaggerated, bitterness declared that we seem to have two kinds of Imperialism. There is the after-dinner kind, hands all round, and so forth ; there is the commercial Imperialism "which is very different." Mr. F. A. Roberts, vice chairman of the Indian Tea Association, and other experts spoke in a similar strain. Lord George Hamilton, who took the chair, was very frank. He was one of those who voted for the additional duty and although he admits to the full that India has been harshly treated, he says he does not blame the Chancellor of the Exchequer. We have been spending too much during recent years and the national expenditure has increased at a rate which has filled him with alarm. It is dangerous to the national credit that the increase should go on, and if now an unpleasant and heavy additional tax is put on an article of general consumption and its price raised it will be an inconvenience to the industry, it will open the eyes of the taxpayers to the necessity of effective economy being exercised by those who represent them. So mote it be. I was rather surprised to remark the absence of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., to whom whether they know it or not the tea associations are much indebted for the speech he made on Budget Night and for the courage with which he has sustained throughout the stages of the financial resolutions from giving his vote in favour of a measure so injurious to India. But North Bethnal is exacting and on the same evening Sir Mancherjee had a public engagement in his constituency where at an "At Home" attended by about 700 people he spoke for half an hour on the political situation.

ENDING OF THE SIEVIER CASE.

The Sievier action came to an end on Wednesday with a verdict for the defendant. At no time during the course of the action was the ultimate decision in doubt, for it was impossible that any jury could have given damages against Sir James Duke for exercising his undoubted right to warn a fellow-member of the Raleigh Club of the character of a man whom he was introducing as guest. It is difficult at first sight to understand how R. S. Sievier could have acted so foolishly towards his own interests as to invite a public examination of his career. In reality, inveterate gambler that he is, he was staking his future existence among a certain wealthy section of London society against the bare chance that the jury would be obliged on a technical point to give the verdict in his favour thus virtually whitewashing his dubious record and enabling him to extend his operations in London. It was a crazy risk. Sir James, it is true, might be shown to have made allegations which could not altogether be substantiated. On the other hand the plaintiff's actions and means of livelihood for the past twenty years was certain to be exposed. Sievier had accustomed himself to take risks; but here was a game too big for him to manage. Throughout the days of cross-examination he was always brazenly imperturbable—he was forced to admit three bankruptcies, a scandalous divorce, and a long succession of unsavoury gambling episodes, yet he never lost his calmness. He brought the exposure upon himself and it is fortunate that his career has received the full publicity of this reckless action. Sievier declared that Sir James had called him a "thief, card-sharper and murderer." In evidence on Tuesday the defendant denied he had used the terms thief or murderer. He also denied that he had accused the plaintiff of pulling Sceptre for the Derby. In fact he did not believe he would have attempted such a thing. This was no testimony to Sievier's honesty, however, for Sir James went on to explain: "I have always felt and I have said that 'Bob' Sievier would have given his ears to have won the Derby and to have had his name enrolled among honorable men." The conclusion of the case on Wednesday was remarkable for the plain-spoken summing up of Judge Grantham who poured out a vigorous denunciation against Sievier and told the jury at the beginning of his address that it depended on their verdict whether they would let the plaintiff go forth into the world 'whitewashed', with liberty and power once more to reproduce those terrible incidents of which they had heard. Then he went on in manifest indignation to recount the plaintiff's career. His words have attracted considerable attention, for while everybody admits that they were not at all behind the truth, yet it cannot be denied that in tone they were hardly judicial. Another irregular innovation during the hearing has been widely commented on. Detective-Inspector Drew of Vine Street gave evidence on the concluding day that the plaintiff's reputation among the police-force had been bad. He was one of a certain class of individuals who are known as men upon the market whom the Detective-Inspector finds it advisable to know all about. This evidence was, of course, strictly pertinent to a consideration of Mr. Sievier's character. But it is distinctly undesirable that the police force should be called upon in any case such as this to tell the world in what reputation some individual is held among the guardians of the peace. The "Westminster Gazette" which rightly criticises several portions of Judge Grantham's summing-up, puts this last point very clearly. "It is a dangerous precedent" it writes "to admit police evidence as to character in a civil action, evidence not as to previous convictions but as to reputation." This is very true. The duty of the police is to prevent or prosecute criminal offences; they should take no part in estimating a man's character for the purposes of a civil suit. Besides it did not need Detective-Inspector Drew's testimony to justify Sir James Duke's defence. Out of his own mouth "Bob" Sievier had already condemned himself.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY AND ITS MEDAL.

Lord Reay presided at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society on Tuesday afternoon. The Society has done much in the past to form a union in England of those who are interested in Indian history and all varieties of Indian study. A most interesting presentation, which took up a large part of the proceedings, marks a new development of its activity in a sphere it had not previously touched. Each year the society offers a medal—the Indian Empire School medal—to the writer of the best essay on a chosen Indian subject. At present the competitors are confined to the seven great public schools of Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, Charterhouse, Westminster, and Merchant Taylors. The history of the medal shows appropriately enough that certain Indian princes have largely shared in this effort to popularise Indian affairs in English schools. Several years ago in 1897, the Royal Asiatic Society decided to establish a special Jubilee gold medal to be awarded, every three years, with the view of encouraging Oriental learning amongst English speaking people throughout the world. Largely owing to the enthusiasm and indefatigable energy of Mr. A. N. Wollaston C. I. E, a sum of nearly £450 was raised in England which provided sufficient endowment for the purpose aimed at. Accordingly the scheme was definitely settled. Meanwhile the idea had been welcomed with peculiar and unexpected zest in Madras and in very little time £1,225 was subscribed, contributions of £300 each being received from H. H. the Rajah of Cochin, the late Maharajah Gajapatti Rao, and the Rajah of Parlakimedi. News of these munificent gifts reached England after the fund had officially been closed, and it was decided to expend the sum on other objects since it was not practicable to modify the Jubilee commemoration. Accordingly provision was made for encouraging scholarship somewhat on the lines of the original proposal by setting aside an annual sum to be devoted to aiding the publication of any work upon Asia which may be deserving of support. The remainder goes to provide the yearly medal which is competed for among the public schools. The subject chosen this year for the essay was Akbar the Great and the prize was adjudged to W.N. Ewer of Merchant Taylors' School. This year's presentation was made by the Secretary of State for India. After the course of a few remarks explaining the object of the award. Mr. Brodrick went on to say that it was astonishing to those who had gone through a public school career to reflect on how little they knew, or had the opportunity of learning at a public school in past days with regard either to India or our Colonies. If during seven years at a public school, which should be nameless, he had been asked on one single occasion, either in pursuance of a holiday task or of any other duty, to write an essay on a subject such as the life of Akbar it would have remained to him like a brilliant oasis in the desert of public school education. Going on to speak of the Great Moghul conqueror, Mr. Brodrick declared that they saw in him a man who was not only a great conqueror, but a still greater administrator of the lands which he had conquered. This was a combination rarely met with in other leaders. Indeed the emperor seemed to have discovered three centuries before us the secrets which we were so laboriously putting into operation at the present day. He was at once conciliatory and tactful in bringing under his rule men entirely differing from him in religious creed, in nationality, and in those habits the appreciation of which formed so large a part of the work of an Indian administrator. The earlier portion of the meeting was occupied by an account of the work already put in hand by the Society and a lamentation at the apathy of the British and Anglo-Indian public. This lamentation, it would seem, has more than enough justification. Considering the close connection between Englend and India it is absurdly humiliating to learn that the total membership of such a body as the Royal Asiatic Society is only ninety-six. "Passing strange" was the expression Sir Robert Douglas used in referring to it; he might well have used stronger words. He went on to add that for the past two or three years the post of Persian librarian of the British Museum had been vacant, and in spite of all endeavours it had been impossible to obtain a man to fill it who knew enough Persian and would at the same time satisfy the requirements of the commissioners. But this complaint against the lack of academic Eastern knowledge in England is often raised. Professor T. W. Rhys Davids and Professor Bendall have pointed out time and again that Germany, who has no vital tie with India, is yet far ahead of England in breadth and extent of Asiatic research. It is true that the Government of India is now helping the Royal Asiatic Society to bring out a valuable series of historical volumes, But such small aid does not atone for the lack of adequately paid professional chairs and the earnest students which are found not in one but in several Teutonic Universities. One curious fact was mentioned by the President which has already attracted a little attention in India. Lord Reay noted the fact that Tokio University was growing in popularity as a place of training for the Indian student. This is rather a significant and not wholly undesirable phenomenon. For there are not a few useful lessons that the Indian people can pick up, if they choose to do so, from their versatile and energetic Japanese cousins.

THE AGA KHAN IN LONDON.

It is announced in the "Court Circular" that his Highness the Aga Khan was received at Marlboroughh House yesterday by the Prince of Wales. The Aga Khan has, on the occasion of his visits to England, made many friends and all are pleased to see him again. Last night he was one of a distinguished company invited by Sir Benjamin Stone, M.P., to dinner at the House of Commons to meet Mr. Balfour, the guests including besides a number of M, P's the following scientists: Professor Dewar, whose fame is world-wide, Sir Archibald Geikie, Geologist, Sir Robert Ball and Sir Norman Lockyer, our foremost astronomers, Sir William Crookes, the eminent chemist and electrician. Sir Edward Maude Thompson, head of the British Museum, was also one of the party. By the way, surprise is sometimes expressed that while so many scientists in no ways the superiors of Professor Dewar have been granted handles to their names he still remains wholly undecorated and it is inferred that the Jacksonian Professor of Experimental Philosophy has a soul above such vanities. The real explanation I have heard is that he once committed the unpardonable sin of declining a comparatively minor decoration when it was offered to him. Perhaps he felt like a certain gentleman whose name wild horses would not drag for me on the occasion of his being made a C. I. E. What have I done to deserve this infliction? was his first remark on learning what was in store for him.

THE COURTEOUS CARTOONIST—F. C. GOULD.

During the eighteenth century and even for many years later the caricature—and especially the political caricature—was not a department of art about which our forefathers could boast. Its scurrility was only equalled by its utter ugliness, and its bitterness was proportioned to its entire lack of good-taste. A glance at old periodicals and pamphlets published during the historic combats between Pitt and Fox leaves the modern politician devoutly thankful that he is living a hundred years or more too late for that sort of treatment. Nowadays the cartoon, which is frankly ugly, has no vogue at all, and those that depend for their point on a scurrilous misreading of character find they alienate the opinion that they wish to please without seriously annoying the object of their attack. The cartoonist of the present day, therefore, if he wishes to earn fame must first and foremost be a gentleman; and since we are living in an alert and quick-witted generation he has also to show a fertility of invention which would stagger his disreputable ancestors. On Tuesday evening the New Reform Club held a dinner in honour of Mr. F. C. Gould who is to-day the most famous caricaturist in England. Since the death of Sir John Tenniel there has been no other artist of the political arena who could compare with him. Friend and foe have alike united in recognising the perfect genius he seems to possess in hitting off a political situation in a few bold and pungently satirical strokes. It has been during the recent fiscal controversy that he has attained the highest power over his art, and though he has never hesitated to hit hard and to hit frequently at whatever view he dislikes, yet he has never forgotten to treat his victims with respect. They could never complain that he had shown rancour or bad taste in his exposure of their policies. Perhaps this remarkable record is best illustrated by an anecdote told by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to the assembled Liberal guests last Tuesday. Two years ago, he said, he was taking his humble cup of tea in the tea-room of the House of Commons when he heard a voice which was well-known to him. He was at that time on somewhat strained relations with the owner of the voice, so he buried his head in the "Westminster Gazette" which he happened to be reading. The voice, or rather the legs which bore the voice, came past him, went on to another table, handled some of the newspapers lying there, and then came back to his table, and he was aware that the voice and the legs sat down beside him. He still remained deeply immersed in the paper. But then the voice addressed him, and he had to lower the paper and acknowledge the presence of Mr. Chamberlain, who said, "Are you looking at the pictures there; are they not good?" He said, "Yes, they are always humorous." "Yes," Mr. Chamberlain added, "and always good-natured." He replied, "I am glad to hear you say so, because you are so often the subject of them." "Oh, yes," Mr. Chamberlain said, "I do not mind. I rather like it, and, as I have said before, I have never found anything to complain of in them.' Sir Henry added that he did not think that anyone could have a handsomer compliment paid them than that remark of Mr. Chamberlain's. Its significance, indeed, becomes greater when it is remembered that this conversation, recounted by the Liberal leader, took place at a time when men's tempers were at a dangerous strain and when, day after day, cartoons appeared in the "Westminster Gazette" under the familiar initials "F. C. G." lampooning Mr. Chamberlain and his political views. It is not as if they were lacking in effect and that Mr. Chamberlain tolerated them because they were perfectly innocuous. The opposite, rather, is the truth; for the one weakness of the Conservative party—in other respects so strong—at that juncture lay in the fact that it could not discover a cartoonist of Mr. Gould's level to do battle for their cause. Mr. Gould is not a faultless artist, so much must be admitted. But he has an unrivalled faculty of putting a man's whole character in his face, and he has also a keen and likely eye for political parables and parallels. Whenever he has cause to attack a man or a party, that man or party finds him a redoubtable antagonist. But his courtesy is as deep as his wit. It is alleged, with how much truth I have a shrewd suspicion, that several of his strongest conceptions are prominent on the walls of Highbury, the Birmingham home of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS.—THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY CASE.

The appeal of the Bombay Tramway Company Limited against the decision of the High Court in favour of the Municipal Corporation came on for hearing to-day before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council at Whitehall. Three members of the Committee sat, namely Lord Lindley, Lord Macnaghten and Sir Arthur Wilson. Mr. James Jardine K. C., appeared for the Tramway Company and Mr. Cohen K.C., for the Corporation. The case did not occupy very long. At the conclusion of Mr. Jardine's arguments their Lordships intimated that they did not desire to hear counsel for the respondents. The effect of this intimation is that the Comapny have failed in their appeal and that they will be obliged to acquiesce in the sale of the tramway to the Corporation at the expiration of three years from the date of the notice given to them by the Municipality. Subsequently their Lordships took the case of Pullyampatti Naranier v. Kuppier and another, which was an appeal from a decision of the High Court of Madras regarding the ownership of certain valuable coffee estates on the Nilgherries. Mr. H. M. Birdwood was counsel for the appellant and had not finished his "plaidoirie" when their Lordships adjourned until next Tuesday. Amongst those in the court room in the course of the day were the Raja of Rajpipla, Mr. John Hay Grant formerly Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, Dr. John Pollen, and Mr. F. C. Rimington.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

The wedding rejoicings at Bhownagar terminated on Thursday, writes our correspondent, when a dinner was given, after which the party went out to witness an excellent display of fire works and the repetition of performance by Mr. Bhosley's circus. The Maharajah made a present of Rs. 6,000 to the Diwansaheb. The thermometer is now registering 109°. A boy met with a very serious accident in Bhownagar, he was playing on the second storey of a house when he fell from a window fracturing his skull. The boy did not regain consciousness until after two hours. Little hope of his recovery is entertained.

GILDENHUIS, one of the few Boer irreconcilables left behind in Ceylon, died at Batticaloa on the 21st instant, after a brief illness. He was a stubborn old man and to the last persisted in believing that the Boers had not been beaten. He made Batticaloa his home, latterly, where he lived in a little wayside eating house. There are only two Boers now left in the island, both living at Hambantota. They are allowed Re. 1 a day by Government.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE MAY 10.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt.)—Major-Gen W H Hawley to be colonel, vice General Sir M Dillon, G C B, C S I. transferred to the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—General Sir M Dillon, G C B, C S I. from the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt), to be colonel commandant, vice Lieut-Gen and Honorary General F R Elrington, C B, deceased.

1st Life Guards—Qrmr, and Honorary Major W Wragg retires on retired pay.

2nd Life Guards—Squadron Corporal Major (Rough brider) H Grove to be ridingmaster, with the honorary Major C H Burt, deceased.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Capt H R Moseley resigns his commission.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars—Second Lieut G H Deane resigns his commission.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers—Second Lieut C E Reynard to be lieutenant, vice C Fane, D S O, seconded; Supernumerary Second Lieut R H Villiers, D S O, to be second lieutenant, vice C E Reynard.

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers—Second Lieut C L R Aspinall resigns his commission.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned captains to be majors, to complete establishment:—D R Coates, H Johnstone, E G Cheke.

Royal Garrison Art.—Capt. J H Hardcastle is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains;—H Clarke, on the Seconded List; R H M Watson, vice C De Sausmarez, D S O,, seconded H C Reeves, vice R F Brewster, appointed instructor in gunnery, S Smith, vice H B Mayne, seconded: W C P Russell, vice A C Fergus on, seconded, The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—J B Leefe vice G H Betton-Foster seconded D A Stachan vice W L Campbell, promoted H L Holmes, vice J E H Cockburn, promoted. Capt J A P Robinson to be adjutant vice Capt. R H F McCulloch, D S O who has vacated that appointment Qrmr and Honorary Capt. W Seager is placed on retired pay.

GRENADIER GUARDS.

Capt, and Brevet Major L R Fisher Rowe to be major, vice G C W Heneage retired,

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT

Col A H Nourse on completion of his period of service in command of the 2nd Regimental District the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt) is placed on half pay Col R D B Rutherford 20th Regimental District retires on retired pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—Qrmr. Sergt. C. H. J. Wort to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant vice Honorary Major Dyke appointment quartermaster the Duke York's Royal Military School

The Buffs (East Kent Regt)—Capt J Mc B Ronald is seconded for service as adjutant of Volunteers; Supernumerary Capt H F Sparrow to be captain vice J Mc B Ronald

The Northumberland Fusiliers.—He under mentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—B W E Gething on augmentation J L M Ames vice H F resigned Blair.

The Royal Fusulier (City of London Regt)—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—R B de B Hodge vice A P Birchall appointed adjutant I H J Williams vice D H Evans transferred to 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) Second Lieut B G A Townshend to lieutenant vice F A Forster seconeded

The Lincolnshire Regt—Capt H E Walter retires on retired pay

The Devonshire Regt—Leiut H W F Twits to be adjutant vice G F Green who has resigned that appointment

The Suffolk Regt.—Major C M De Gruyther retires on retired pay.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf.)—Lieut V W S Paterson to be captain, vice G B Roney Dougal appointed adjutant, 4th battalion.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—Second Lieut H C Boys to be lieutenant, vice L W J Gordon deceased.

The Leicestershire Regt.—Lieut G D Nash is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health; Second Lieut C A Bamford to be lieutenant, to complete establishment.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Second Lieut P R Butler to be lieutenant on augmentation,

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Second Lieut J G Kenworthy to be lieutenant on augumentation.

The Worcestershire Regt.—Supernumerary Lieut T Fitzjohn to be lieutenant, vice A S Nesbitt appointed adjutant.

The East Surrey Regt.—Lieut R V G Brettel to be captain vice V J Birkbeck seconded.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—Captain E S Burder to be major, vice E J Hollaway, promoted Capt G W T Prowse to be major, vice H G Morris, promoted.

The Dorsetshire Regt—Seargt Major A Brown to be quartermaster with the honorary rank of lieutenant vice Honorary Major T H Barratt placed on retired pay.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Supernumerary Lieut E G Case to be lieutenant on augmentation

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt)—Second Lieut J Duberly to be lieutenant vice R P Harvey promoted.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt)—Lieut C H Stigand to be captain vice S H Pedley promoted. Second Lieut G E St. C Stevenson to be lieutenant vice G Elgood promoted.

The King's (Shropshire Light Inf)—Major K E McMahon retires on retired pay; Capt E W K Money to be major vice K E McMahon.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Lieut R T T Owen is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health,

The Manchester Regt—Capt R J Bridgford, DSO, to be major, vice C C Melvill, promoted: Lieut E L Making to be captain, in succession to Major E. Vaughan, who holds a colonial military appointment.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Second Lieut G J S Scovell to be lieutenant, on augmentation,

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Lieut H W Weldon to be captain vice R A H Orpen-Palmer, appointed adjutant. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—S H Dix, to complete establishment; G B Scott, on augmentation; Qrmr and Honorary Capt J W Gallehawk retires on retired pay; Sergt Major R Smyth to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt J W Gallehawk.

The Royal Garrison Regt—Lieut H G Pirouet resigns his commission; Qrmr and Honorary Major E J Crane vacates the appointment of quartermaster; Supernumerary Qrmr and Honorary Lieut J H Hiland, from Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be quartermaster, vice Honorary Major E. J Crane,

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut-Col W D Lane, M B, retires on retired pay. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—M F Foulds J. B. Clerke, M B, D L Harding.

CORPS OF MILITARY MOUNTED POLICE.

Supernumerary Qrmr and Honorary Lieut C Innes to be quartermaster, on augmentation.

STAFF.

Col S H Lomax from assistant adjutant-general, Second Army Corps, to be a brigadier general on the Staff to command the Tenth Brigade, Fifth Division Second Army Corps, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed, vicei Major-General W R Frankleyn C B, appointed director of Personal Services; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut C Innes, Corps of Military Mounted Police, to be assistant provost marshal Salisbury Plain District.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING,

Lieut. R L Waller R E, to be an assistant instructor vice Capt. R L B Thompson, R E whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

INDIAN ARMY.

Col W B Wilson is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List,

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

Sister Miss C P Gash resigns her appointment.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Col G H Anson, chief paymaster is placed on retired on pay.

ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

H Kirby' gentlemen to be lieutenant on augmentation.

BREVET.

The undermentioned lieutenant colonels to be colonels:—L M M Hall 2nd batt Prince of Wales's Own Goorhka Rifles (the Sirmoor Rifles) G Cockburn DSO the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) C E Duff CB 8th (Kings Royal Irish) Hussars,

MEMORANDA.

Col (local Major Gen) D Haig CVO C B aide de camp to the King inspector general of Calvary in India is granted the rank of major general in the Army Col J Leach, on vacating the appointment of colonel on the Staff commanding Royal Art Bengal is placed on half pay, Lieut Col and Brevet Col T Digby half pay Royal Eng retires on an Indian pension, Riding master and Honorary Capt D Hall 1st Life Guardo is granted the honorary rank of major,

10th MAY,

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majestys Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—

Paymaster Thomas Gerald Basil Wonnall has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 5th May, 1904,

In accordance with the provisions of His Majestys Order in Council of 9th October, 1903.

Paymaster-in-Chief Richard Edwin Moore has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 9th May 1904.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

Sub-Lieutenant Charles Henry Walter Willes to be Lieutenant. Dated 9th May, 1904.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Leonard Gillilan Garbett has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 10th October 1902.

May. 11.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1900—Engineer Commander George Abron has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request.

Staff Paymaster Frederick Richard Waymouth has this day been promoted to the rank of Fleet Pay master in his Majesty's Fleet.

Signal Boatswain Thomas Graham has been promoted to the rank of Chief Signal Boatswain in his Majesty's Fleet.

Chief Gunner John Henry Roebuck has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

Sub Lieutenant Thomas Alban Jones to be Lieutenant,

May 12.

In pursuance of His Majesty's pleasure Rear-Admirals Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, Bart., C V O to be en Honorary Naval Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty The King during the time that he remains in command of his Majestys Yachts,

Rear Admiral William Carnegie Codrington Forsyth has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request. Dated 11th May, 1904 Consequent thereon, Captain George Fowler King Hall has been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral in his Majesty's Fleet from the same date.

Captain George Astley Callaghan, C B, has been appointed Naval Aide de Camp to his Majesty. The King, in place of Captain Sir Aechibald Brekeley Milne, Bart., C V O, promoted to Flag rank. Dated 25th April, 1904. Acting Sub Lieutenant Montague George Bentinck Leggehas been confirmed in the rank of Sub Lieutenant. Dated 15th March, 1903.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.—Lieutenant John Charles Tice has this day been placed on the Retired List. Sub Lieutenant Harry Lovell Butt has this day been promoted to be Lieutenant, Senior Engineer John Morley has this day been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the reird rank of Chief Engineer.

War Office May. 13

1st Life Guards Sergeant-Major Charles Yeatman, to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Major W. Wragg.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), Lieutenant Musgrave R. Hall resigns his Commission.

10th (Prince of Wales s Own Royal) Hussars Captain and Brevet Major John Vaughan, D.S.O. from 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, to be Major, to complete establishment,

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers to be Lieut. (District Officers), Dated 14th May.

First Class Master Gunner Frederick Rycroft vice J Harvey, promoted.

First Class Master Gunner William Henry Towers vice O Rooney, seconded. Superintending Clerk Edwin Ruffle Cope, on augmentation. Superintending Clerk Russell Coyne on augmentation.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captains to be Majors:—Brevet Major Edward S Naine, a Student at the Staff College. William Strong, vice J H V Crowe, appointed to the Staff. Captain Charles H Wood, from half pay, to be Captain vice W Strong. Second Lieutenantf to be Lieutenant 1900. Dated 4th May, Thomas N French, Hugh A L Rose, Kenneth E Milford, Lancelot A Eddis, John W Povah, Raymond C Dodgson. Bertram S Ward. Gerald C W Willis.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels:—Phelips B, Hanham, vice Brevet Colonel R A Rigg, placed on half pay. John D H. Waller-vice R M B F Kelly, D S O, removed on appointment to the Staff.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles E Callwell, vice JDH Waller, removed on continuance in his appointment in the Indian Ordnance Department, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Reginald H Mahon, vice C E Callwell. removed on continuance in his appointment as Duputy Assistant Quartermaster General Intelligedce Division. Head Quarters.

Gerald D'A, Alexander, vice R H Mahon, removed on continuance in his appointment in the Indian Ordnance Department,

Captains to be Majors:—Arthur E J Perkins, vice P B Hanham, Dated 19th April, Francis M Davison vice G. D'A Alexander. Dated 22nd April.

Captain George N Johnston seconded for service under the New Zealand Government

Supernumerary Captain, Robert C Morris to be Captain vice A E J Perkins promoted.

GRENADIER GUARDS,

Brevet Major the Honourable John F Gathorne-Hardy, from Supernumerary Captatin to be Captain vice G C W Heneage, promoted.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffe (East Kent Regiment), Corporal Horace Audley Thewles, from 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, is appointed Second Lieutenant.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), Captain Claude E. Foster isseconded for service with the Egyptian Army

Supernumerary Captain James G. T. Bruce to be Captain, vice C. E. Foster.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Staff Sergeant-Major William Murray Allan, from the Army Service Corps, is appointed Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice honorary Major J, Thomson, placed on retired pay. Dated 14th May.

The Devonshire Regiment Lieutenant Sydney T. Hayley to be Captain, vice G. I Watts, seconded.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army.

Dated 25th April, M. Wace, G. V. Comyn.

The Royal Irish Regiment Second Lieutenant S E Apthorp is seconded for service with the Indian Army. Gentleman Cadet Reginald Dunn, from the Royal Military College, is appointed to be Second Lieutenant, on augmentation.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant C. J. H. Gardner to be Lieutenant, vice A. C. D. Pearson, resigned.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sir Robert A W Colleton, Bart., C B, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion is placed on half-pay.

Major William R H Beresford Ash to be Lieutenant Colonel. vice Brevet Colonel Sir R A W Colleton, Bart., C B,

The Duke of Cornwalls Light Infantry, The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 6th May, 1902:—Captain Leonard P H Miss is retired from the Army receiving a gratuity,

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Second Lieutenant H G Turner is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant J, Huxford is placed temporarily on half pay owing to ill health.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Lieutenant Francis George Chalmer, from 3rd Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant.

The Essex Regiment, Second Lieutenant R N Thompsen is seconded for service with the Indian Army,

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Second Lieutenants H. W. Inglis, and H. G. Chesney, are seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), Captain Godfrey Meynell is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Captain William D. Ingle to be Adjutant, vice H. E. Foster. whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The King's Royal Royal Rifle Corps. Gentleman Cadet Julian Gilderdale Hargreaves, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant Dated 14th May.

The Highland Light Infantry, Lieutenant James R. Simson is seconded for service on the Staff.

Second Lieutenant R. F. Forbes is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), Captain Arthur C B Alexander is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Brevet Major Angus J McNeill from Supernumerary Captain to be Captain vice A C B Alexander.

The Queens Own Cameron Highlander, The under mentioned is appointed Second Lieutenants.

Gentleman Cadet Reginald Fitzroy Lewis John Stone, from the Royal Military College.

Second Lieutenant Humphreys Goulding Mackay, from 5th Volunteer Battalion, The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment) (University Candidate).

The Royal Irish Rifles, Captain Henry C Wright is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health,

The Royal Munster Fusiliers Second Lieutenant J C Spitta is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Rifles Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)' Captain Albert V J Cowell retires from the Army receving a gratuity.

Captain Beauchamp A. T. Kerr-Pearse retires on retired pay, to serve in the Militia, under the provisions of Article 599, Royal Warrant, 23th October. 1900.

The West India Regiment. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army:—J A C Kreyer. S B Coates A T Sheringham, and W W Shaw.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS,

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—Malcolm Coutts, seconded for service with Egyptian Army, vice Brevet Lieutenans Colonel F C A Gilpin, promoted. February 1904. Robert Gordon John Johnston Berry, vice E, Studdert, retired.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Colonel (temporary Surgeon General) W F Stevenson, M B C B is continued on the Active List as a Supernumerary to the Establishment, under the provisions of Article 473, Royal Warrant of 26th October. 1900.

STAFF.

General F W Lord Grenfell. G C B. G C M G from Commander. IVth Army Corps is appointed Commander of the Forces in Ireland and to temporarily command the IIIrd Army Corps vice Field Marshal his Royal Highness Arthur W P A Duke of Connaught and Strathearn K G K T K P G C B G C S I, G C M G, G C I E, G C V O, Personal Aidede Camp to The King appointed Inspector General of the Forces and President of the Selection Board.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel T D Pilcher, C B, Aide de Camp to The King, from The Bedfordshire Regiment, is appointed a Brigadier General on the Staff to command the 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 1st Army Corps, and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, and the temporary rank of Brigadier General whilst so employed.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel W P. Campbell, Aide de Camp (extra) to The King, from half pay, appointed a Brigadier General on the Staff to command the 5th Brigade, 3rd Division, 1st Army Corps, and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army and the temporary rank of Brigadier General whilst so employed, vice Major General Sir B M Hamilton, K C B, appointed to command the 2nd Division.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel F Lloyd, C. B., D S O, from half pay, to be a Brigadier General on the Staff, to command the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps, and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, and the temporary rank of Brigadier General whilst so employed.

Captain F P Braithwaite, The Northumberland Fusiliers, from Garrison Adjudant (Staff Captain), Dublin District, to be Aide-de-Camp to W L Lord Plunket, K C V O, Governor and Commander-in-Chief New Zealand.

Captain H E Walter, retired pay (late The Lincolnshire Regiment), retains his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to Brevet Colonel Sir H E McCallum, K C M G, Aide-de-Camp to The King, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Natal.

ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend Thomas Patterson Mullins L L D, Chaplain to the Forces, First Class, retires on retired pay.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Captains, Royal Artillery, to be Assistant Experimental Offices R A Craig K St G. Kirke.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Mojor A H Lindop, Staff Paymaster, is placed on retired pay. Dated 13th May.

BREVET.

Lieutenant Colonel Ronald Kincaid Smith 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars to be Colonel Date 13th May

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant General Sir H Le G Geary K C C is placed on retiredpay.

The undermentioned Lieutenant Colonels and Brevet Colonels from half pay retire on retired pay. John Tempie and Robert A. Rigg,

The undermentioned Lieutenant Colonels, from Royal Garrison Artillery, are continued in their appointments on promotion:—John D, H, Waller, Indian Ordnance Department. Charles E. Callwell, Deputy. Assistant Quarter master General, Intelligence Division, Head Quarters, Reginald H Mahon Indian Ordnance Department.

Captain Richard G. MacDonnell, half pay, retires on retired pay.

Lieutenant the Honourable Galbraith L E Colonel half pay resigns his Commission.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Captain R A Swan resigns his Commission Dated 14th May.

AMRY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surgeon Lieutenant A A MacKeith to be Surgeon. Dated 28th April.

THE ALLEGED CRASTER SWINDLE.

"CAPITAL" writes:—Many years ago the firm of Golvin Cowie and Co occupied a leading position in Calcutta. One of its partners was invariably a Director of the Bank of, Bengal, and several of them served as Sheriff Member of the Supreme Council, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and so forth.

Ill-advised speculations brought ruin on the firm; it suspended payment in 1878, and the partners duly passed through the Insolvent Court.

Mr. D. L. Cowie, the elder son of the senior partner, thereupon started a firm called D. L. Cowie and Co., and secured a certain portion of the old firm's agency business, amongst which was that of Mr. E, C. Craster, a retired Bengal Civilian, who deposited a number of Bank of Bengal shares with the firm. Mr. Craster made a will in which no mention of his property in Bengal was made, and died in England in August 1893. Messrs. D L Cowie and Co apparently took no steps to inform the Executors in England on the Administrator-General here, that they held these securities; and the will was duly proved in England by the executors in October 1893; while the securities remained peacefully in Messrs. D L Cowie and Co.'s possession in Calcutta.

All the partners in D L Cowie and Co. died some time ago, and the firm appears to be carried on in behalf of the estate of Mr D Cowie. His son, Mr Ernest Hardwicke Cowie, was a partner in the firm of Messrs Sanderson and Co, the well known solicitors, and appears to have been aware of the above facts.

It is now alleged that he induced one William Smalley to represent himself as Henry Craster, Craster, the only son and heir of Mr E C Craster, and that as his solicitor and under a power of attorney he obtained, in July 1902, Letters of Administration from the High Court, Calcutta, to the estate of the late Mr E C Craster, by virtue of which he realised the assets in the hands of D L Cowie and Co. paid W Smalley Rs, 45,000, and appropriated some Rs. 60,000 to his own use.

Smalley has been arrested, but Cowie, who is stated to have misappropriated other large amounts, has absconded and is still, we believe, at large.

Two questions arise now which the Government should deal with—

(1) How came D. L. Cowie and Co. to retain Mr. Craster's securities, after his decease, without informing the Administrator General, or taking any steps to ascertain who his representatives were?

(2) How came the High Court to grant Letters of Administration upon the mere ipse dixit of a person stating that he was the son and heir? We take it that surety was taken and that the sureties will be made liable. We trust that they are substantial parties.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 13TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia Captain C. H. S. Tocque, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 13th May. During the voyage she experienced moderate to light winds and fine weather throughout. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Morbey Mrs
Kennedy Mr K H
Kennedy Mr M
Kennedy Mrs
Sandys Mrs and 2 infants
Chandler Miss
Haig Rev and Mrs J S
Allington Ch E W P
Slader Ch Stoker J
Norman Lt A H
Rooney Surg J J
Somerville Lt H G C
Hargreaves Mr H
Dobbie Mr H
Inglis Mr J
Angus Mr M A
Reeves Miss S
Thomas Mr G S
Solomon Miss
Haupt Miss
Hunter Miss M
Nawab Hassur Jung
Stuart Asst Surgeon
Mitchell Mr L K
Marsh Mr W
Deen Mr H
O'Donovan Dr.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Renny-Tailyour Lt Col
Streatfield Mrs
Nales Mr and Mrs J A G
Spratt Mr and Mrs W H and child
Chadwick Mr D
Arnold Major A S
Dundas Mr
Paxton Major A F
Mead Maj and Mrs H R
Hood Capt E F
Reynolds Mr W G
Hooper Mr F E
Dinshaw Mr F E
Heron Rev J
Cookson Lt-Col
Rawlinson Mr J B
Hawkes Miss C M
Gaisford Mrs
Macdonald Mrs M
Forrest Mrs A M
Balkwill Mr H
Keddie Mr J
Ali Khan Mr E
Lushington Mr A W
Guillaume Mr R N
Schulmann Mr J
Smith Maj H
Connell Mr C
Siborne Miss
Carsull Mr and Mrs
Graham Mr J

FROM PORT SAID.

Constantinidi Mr
Nitesto Mr

FROM ADEN.

Garrett Lt Col and Mrs
Cattaneo Mr A
Dammer Dr

A MAURITIUS correspondent writes:—"The sugar industry here and the island generally is in a bad way, and attention is being given to the advisability of erecting a Central Sugar Factory, but along with such factories the island wants better administration, and it would be a good thing if the Indian Government took it over, which event will in all probability occur."

AN "At Home' was given to Mr.G. Jacob, I.C.S., and Miss Jacob on the 24th at the Municipal Zoological Garden by the Sindhi friends and admirers of Mr. Jacob. Both guests arrived punctually to time and were cordially received. Mr. Jacob who has been the Judge of the Sadar Court leaves the province on leave. There was a good gathering of Mahomedans, Hindus and Christians, etc, and they were separately treated to refreshments.

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 13.

HOME.

A PORTRAIT by Gainsborough was sold at Christie's on Saturday for 2,800 guineas, and a portrait by Romney for 2,000 guineas.

An Italian Exhibition has been opened at Earl's-court.

Association of Municipal Corporations.—The annual meeting was held on Saturday at the Guildhall, and was opened by the Lord Mayor. Sir A Rollit was re-elected president.

Bequests amounting to over £15 000 have been left by the Rev. G. Blissett, of Freshford, Wilts, to religious and charitable institutions.—Mr. G. Handyside builder, of Newcastle, has left nearly £100,000 to local charities.

Cricket.—At Lord's last week, Notts beat M.C.C. and Ground by eight wickets. At the Oval, Surrey beat London Country by 81 runs. This week Surrey beat Hampshire and Lancashire beat Leicestershire. The match at Lords between the English team from Australia and the Rest of England ended on Wednesday in a draw.

Ecclesiastical.—Convocations of Canterbury and York last week passed resolutions on the use of the Athanasian Creed.—The Congregational Union has had its annual assembly in London this week, and has passed resolutions against the Licensing Bill, the Transvaal Labour Ordinance, and the Government's educational policy.—The Bishop of London presided on the 9th over the annual meeting of the East London Fund for the Jews.—Other societies which have been meeting in London include the Religious Tract Society, the London Jews' Society, the London Missionary Society the British and Foreign Sailors' Society the Missions to Seamen, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, and the Boy's Brigade.—The 1300th anniversary of the consecration of Millitus as Bishop of London by St. Augustine was celebrated in St. Paul's Cathedral on May 5.

Law.—The House of Lords has reversed the decisions of the Courts below that the late W. L. Winans was domiciled in this country.—His Majesty's ship Sutlej has been declared alone to blame for her collision with a brigantine last September.—A slander action brought by Mr. R. S. Sievier against Sir James Duke ended on Wednesday. The jury found for the defendant, and assessed the damages in case the plaintiff were technically entitled to a verdict, at one farthing.—Messrs. E. T. Hooley and H. J. Lawson are charged with conspiring to defraud Mr. A J Paine in connexion with share transactions.

Manchester Ship Canal.—The House of Lords Committee which has been considering the Bill of the Manchester Ship Canal Company on Wednesday decided to pass the preamble so far as the deepening of the canal was concerned. subject to the insertion of a clause giving large powers of control to the Mersey Conservators.

Mr. J. M. Barrie presided on the 9th at the annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund. Mrs. Craigie was among the other speakers.

New Theatre.—A comedy by Mr. A. Law, The Bride and Bridegroom, was produced last week.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 5th Lord Landsdowne made a statement on the Balkan situation. On the 9th the Bishop of St. Asaph brought in his Bill to amend the Education Act of 1902.—In the House of Commons on the 5th Major Seely moved the adjournment to call attention to the treatment of natives on the Rand, but the Government obtained a majority of 63. On the 6th an Aged Pensioners Bill was read a second time. The second reading debate of the Licensing Bill began on the 9th and ended on the 11th in a majority of 353 to 193 for the measure. A resolution in favour of the payment of members and returning officers' expenses was defeated by 221 against 155.

The King and the Duke of Connaught visited Aldershot on Monday and witnessed some military evolutions.—The King attended the Newmarket races on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Land Law Reform Association held its annual meeting on Wednesday at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Sir W. Foster, M. P., presided, and the principal speaker was Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M. P.

The Lord Chief Justice presided over the annual meeting of the Tonic-solfa College on the 9th.

The Turf.—At Kempton Park, on Saturday, the Great Jubilee Handicap was won by Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's Ypsilanti.—The Newmarket Stakes on Wednesday fell to Henry the First.

Trade Returns.—The April imports show an increase of 3·1 and exports 1·5 per cent.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Mr. Reid is approaching Mr. Deakin with a view to a coalition.

Chanady.—The Transcontinental Railway Bill is making slow progress in the House,

Cape Colony.—The Government was defeated in the House of Assembly on the 9th, but the incident is not regarded as important.

New Zealand.—The financial year 1903-4 has left a surplus, after the transfer of £350,000 to the Public Works Funds, of £649,700.

Transvaal.—At the annual meeting of the Rand Native Labour Association, the chairman replied to the charges made in the House of Commons of the ill-treatment of natives in the mines.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Philippines.—An American detachment has been ambushed in Mindanao, and lost two officers and 15 men killed and five wounded.

The Presidency.—Mr. Hearst has carried the Iowa Democratic State Convention.—The New York Sun, a Republican anti-Roosevelt organ, says it will support a Conservative candidate if the Democrats nominate one.

FOREIGN.

Chili.—Two Chilian warships have been bought by Mr. Flint, of New York, for £1,030,000.

Egypt.—Two British firms are to construct the Nile bridge near Cairo.—Professor Petrie writes on interesting discoveries made at Ehnasya (Herakleopolis).

France.—The French Government has decided to take no cognisance of the Papal protest against President Loubet's journey to Rome.—The second ballots in the municipal elections resulted in increased gains for the Government. In Paris the Nationalists have been reduced to a minority. An arrangement with Spain regarding Morocco is believed to be in progress.

Germany.—In the Reichstag on the 9th, Herr Bebel spoke on Germany's growing isolation. Count von Bulow vindicated the policy of the Government, —Our Berlin Correspondent describes the present situation of Count von Bulow as very uncomfortable and unsatisfactory.—Pessimistic views of the situation in South-West Africa obtain in Berlin.

Italy.—The committee of inquiry into Signor Nasi's administration of the Ministry of Public Instruction reports him as guilty of wholesale peculation. He has fled to Switzerland.

Russia.—The Minister of the Interior continues his attempts to restrict the prerogatives of the Zemstvos.

Servia.—The King denies that he intends to abdicate, to revise the constitution, or to change his ministers.

Turkey—The diplomatic conflict with Greece over the recent incident at Smyrna has been closed.

The War.—In the battle on the Ya lu on May 1 the Japanese lost 191 killed and 895 wounded. The Japanese buried 1,302 Russian dead, and have 475 wounded in their field hospital.—According to Chinese statements, 2,000 Russian infantry during the battle fired upon 300 of their comrades mistaking them for Japanese, and killed or wounded 110.—The Russian rearguard made a stubborn stand at Hohmatung, but finally broke in disorder, after spiking their guns · 400 of them surrendered.—The Japanese occupied Feng-hwang-cheng on the 6th, and a Japanese column of considerable strength advanced thence on the 8th in the direction of Hai-cheng.—Japanese forces landed at several points on the Liau-tung peninsula and cut of railway and telegraphic communications with Port Arthur. General Kuropatkin now states however, that the damage done to the railway has been repaired, and a train loaded with ammunition has been got through to Port Arthur.—Admiral Togo believes that the naval operations of May 3 blocked Port Arthur, at any rate for battleships and cruisers. He reports that explosions have been heard at intervals from Port Arthur since May 6. In some quarters it is believed that the Russians are destroying their ships, which, according to a St. Petersburg telegram, will in no case be allowed to fall into the hands of the Japanese.—An attack was made on Tuesday by 200 Cossacks on An-ju, but the Japanese garrison drove them off.—According to a St. Petersburg despatch published in Paris General Kuropatkin has telegraphed to the Tsar protesting against the dictation of Admiral Alexeieff. The admiral has transferred his headquarters from Mukden to Kharbin.—The Russians are said to be evacuating Niu-chwang leaving a rearguard to protect the town from bandits.—General Kuroki has exhorted his troops to treat the people of Manchuria kindly.—Energetic measures are being taken to hurry forward reinforcements from Russia to the Far East.—The prospectus is issued of an Imperial Japanese Six per Cent. Loan for £10,000,000 which is offered for subscription in London and new York at 93 1-2 per cent., and is being very largely applied for. The Japanese Government will also float another popular 5 per cent. loan of £10,000,000 at 95.—A Russian 5 per cent. loan of £30,000,000 is being issued in France.

Obituary.—Sir H. M. Stanley Professor York Powell; Professor von Lenbach the painter Professor A. W. Williamson, F.R.S. Maurus Jokai, Sir Philip Broklehurst Vice-Admiral Courtenay Miss Clara Lowe daughter of Sir Hudson Lowe.

Shipping Disasters.—The German East Africa Company's steamer Kurfurst has been lost at Sagres and the Danish steamer Nordby on the South American coast.—"Times".

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

PORT ARTHUR'S FATE.

JAPANESE MASTERS OF THE LIAO-TUNG PENINSULA.

STORIES OF THE YALU.

LONDON, MAY 13

THE Japanese landing on the Liao-tung Peninsula has made them absolutely masters of the situation. Quick to seize their advantage they have blocked the railway and cut the telegraphic communication thus completely isolating Port Arthur and Dalny.

If there were any doubt that the Japanese in their last naval attack on Port Arthur failed to block the harbour entrance it is cleared up now by the receipt of the report of Admiral Togo, who says that passage is possible to only small boats. Not a single warship was lost in the last attack, although many men lost their lives.

Admiral Stoessel has issued an order at Port Arthur calling upon the troops now that the Japanese have landed on the peninsula to display unceasing vigilance and caution, and not to lose their heads.

JAPAN'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

ADVANTAGES SECURED UP TO DATE.

During the three months in which the war has been in progress Japan has achieved the following important advantages:—

1.—The Command of the Seas.

This has been done by ten attacks on Port Arthur and one on the two Russian warships at Chemulpo. These have resulted in the sinking or putting out of action of at least five Russian battleships, seven cruisers, and several smaller craft, and the destruction of about 1 000 men including the leading naval commander, Admiral Makaroff.

2.—Driving of the Russians out of Korea.

By a skilful advance from Seoul, Fusan, Chemulpo, and finally Chinampo, the Japanese first army drove the Russians across the Yalu. Following up this advantage, the Japanese themselves crossed the Yalu, and drove in the Russian front to Liao-yang after the famous battle at Chiulien cheng.

3.—Isolation of Port Arthur.

Landing on the Liao-tung peninsula in great force at several points, the Japanese army has completely isolated the great Russian stronghold which is now besieged. This was first of all rendered possible by sealing up the harbour and rendering impotent the remnant of the Russian fleet.

4.—Occupation of Southern Manchuria.

The clearing of the Liao-tung peninsula, added to the voluntary evacuation of Niu-chwang by the Russians, leaves Japan master of the coast from Niu-chwang to Korea, with the exception of isolated Port Arthur and completes the command of the Yellow Sea and the Gulfs of Liao-tung and Pe-chi-i.

PORT ARTHUR'S ISOLATION.

RAILWAY AND TELEGAPHIC COMMUNICATION CUT OFF.

The Journal publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg saying: "At the time of telegraphing the Japanese are masters of Port Adams and of the surrounding country. Railway and telegraphic communication is cut off and Port Arthur is completely isolated.

The St. Petersburg correspondents of the "Eclair" and 'Echo de Paris' give the same news, but in a less positive manner.

The following, from St. Petersburg, appears in the "Matin":—At one o'clock in the morning the Japanese were occupying Port Adams, and were masters of nearly the whole of the peninsula of Liao-tung. The moral effect produced is disastrous. Confidence is diminishing and it is feared that General Kuropatkin may not be able to gain the mastery rapidly.

According to the 'Petit Parisien," while the landing was going on Admiral Togo had succeeded in three-parts bottling up Port Arthur, just leaving enough room in the neck for one vessel to pass through with difficulty."

"LANDED FROM HEAVEN."

General Fukushima, of the Japanese General Staff, informed the foreign correspondents in Tokio that on Thursday a force began to land on the Liao-tung Peninsula. The correspondents asked the General where and in what strength the landing was being effected. General Fukushimo merely smiled whereupon the correspondents asked again:— "Are they landing in the east west, north or south?" "Out of the skies, from heaven," replied the General.

JAPANENE REPORT ON THE LANDING.

The following telegram has been received at the Japanese Legation from Tokio:—

Admiral Hosoya's reports:—

The Seventh Detached Fleet, Twentieth Torpedo Flotilla, Honkon-Maru, and Nippon-Maru arrived at Liao-tung 5.30 a. m. on the 5th of May. Some of the enemy's sentinels were seen on the top of a hill adjoining the coast, but driven off by our fire.

The Naval Brigade, under Captain Nomoto was then ordered to land. The ebb tide prevented the boats' approach to shore, they waded breast deep for 1,000 metres and gained the shore at 7.22 a. m. Immediately marching, they reached the heights and hoisted flag. Meanwhile, the Akagi, Oshima and Chokai approached the shore to the flank of landing-place, for diverting enemy. Akagi found 100 enemy and dispersed them.

"Transports arrived 8-50 a.m. with the first echelon of Second Army, who seeing our flag on top of the hill immediately commenced landing, which was effected splendidly despite deep water. They are now building pontoon

A despatch from Admiral Katoaka, the commander in-chief of the third squadron reports that his squadron convoyed the first batch of the Second Army to the Liao tung base, and adds that the Kaga Maru grounded near the base at three o'clock. Assisted by the Akitsushima however, she was refloated in safety and reached the base at five in the evening.

TRAIN FIRED ON.

OFFICIAL RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF LANDING.

The following telegram from General Pflug has been received at the Russian Ministry of War:—

According to information that I have received, seven of the enemy's transports, and afterwards about forty, appeared opposite Pi-tse-wo on the evening of the day before yesterday (Wednesday). Yesterday morning (Thursday) the Japanese began to land at Pi-tse-wo and on the coast near Cape Terminal under cover of artillery fire.

At this moment about sixty transports were observed bearing down upon the whole front, and our posts retired from the shore. All the papers of the post-office at Pi-tse-wo were removed. The Russian inhabitants abandoned the town.

According to Chinese reports by yesterday evening about 10.000 of the enemy's troops had landed and taken up their quarters in the Chinese villages near the points of debarkation. The enemy sent two columns of about one regiment each, one in a westerly direction and the other in a south-westerly direction.

"To-day (Friday) a passenger train which left Port Arthur was fired upon two kilometres (a mile and a quarter) before reaching Pulan-tien by 100 Japanese infantry, who occupied a height on the east side of the railway. In the train were many passengers and about 200 sick who occupied ambulance carriages flying the Red Cross flag. Two of the sick were wounded in the leg. The train, travelling at great speed, succeeded in reaching Pu-lan-tien. Tranquillity prevails in the Maritime Province and at Ying kau."

The Mukden correspondent of "Le Petit" Journal, states that the passengers by the last train which left Port Arthur before the Japanese landing on the Liao-tung peninsula had an exciting experience to relate on their arrival at Mukden. At eight o'clock in the morning, when the train was about a mile from Port Adams station, the passengers perceived a long line of Russian sharpshooters beating a retreat, and a Cossack galloped up, crying out, Stop the train and go back! The Japanese are here! Colonel Ouranoff, who was in charge of the train, decided, however, to go forward, and ordered the driver to put on full speed. The order was obeyed with the result that a short time afterwards the Japanese were sighted, and for three minutes the train steamed through a perfect hail of bullets. The passengers, most of whom were women and children, threw themselves on the floors of the carriages and only three were wounded.

The following telegram has been received in St. Petersburg from General Kuropatkin.

"General Sassulitch reports:—

"The enemy's cavalry and units of their advance guard occupied Feng-wang cheng to day (Friday).

"Two companies and two squadrons of their force proceeded towards Da-lian-dia pu-tse. Our cavalry units withdrew towards Seli-djane. Scouts from Feng huang-cheng report that two Japanese divisions advanced on the 6th May towards Feng-huang-cheng by the main road from Pain-min.

"A Third division, advancing by the valley of the Ai-ho, occupied a position near Khuan-dia-pu tse and posted batteries to fire on Feng huang-cheng counting on finding our troops there The Japanese advanced slowly and very cautiously on Feng-huang-cheng."

RETREAT BECOMES GENERAL.

Rome Monday.

A telegram from St. Petersburg to the 'Avenzia Libera" says that General Kuropatkin has telegraphed to the Tsar that as the Russian forces in the Far East are insufficient to oppose the advance of the Japanese armies he has withdrawn the various detachments and is concentrating them for the defence of Mukden and Harbin.

Paris Monday.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" telegraphs:—"The Russian retreat is being carried out in good order. The rearguard has only withdrawn twelve miles from the Japanese positions. The aerostatic section of Port Arthur has succeeded in effecting a balloon descent near Liao-pang."

NIU-CHWANG EVACUATED.

RUSSIANS' HURRIED RETREAT NORTHWARD.

Chifu, Monday.

Passengers by the steamer Petrarch from Niu-chwang report that the Russians have begun the evacuation of the town. Some of the guns have been taken from the forts and many troops have already left. They are aware that the Japanese have cut the railway, but have no particulars.—

Shan-hai-khan, Monday.

Refugees have arrived here from Niu-chwang and having provided themselves with arms in order to resist possible pillagers, are about to return. They urgently request the despatch of a second gun-boat.

The 'Express" correspondent at Tientsin say.—The Russians, fearful of an attack by the Japanese, are abandoning Niu-chwang, and are retiring on Mukden.

Reuter's correspondent at Niu-chwang telegraphing on Saturday said:—Troops have been leaving all day long while the forts are being dismantled, and every gun is being entrained. All the local transport has been commandeered. According to an unconfirmed native rumour Japanese transports have been seen in Fu-chau Bay.

Chinese reports state that Admiral Alexeieff was slightly wounded before leaving Port Arthur, and that he barely escaped from the town.

The General Staff has moved from Liao-yang to Mukden.

ALARM AT NIU-CHWANG.

Alarming reports have reached Wei-hai-wei regarding the situation at Niu-chwang, from which the Russian have now almost completely withdrawn. The position of the foreign residents is most precarious (says the "Express" correspondent). The number of Chinese marauders outside Niu-chwang, waiting for the departure of the last Russian to descend and pillage the place, is estimated at 3,000, and against them the few remaining residents would stand little chance. The robbers have already committed various depredations outside the town.

The Russians (says a telegram from Niu-chwang) are strongly entrenched at An-ping, where the guns from the forts of Niu-chwang have been sent. According to a native report which, however, is not yet confirmed, the Russians are attempting to induce the Chinese guilds here to take over the local government in case of evacuation. It is understood that, if this done, the Consuls will lodge a protest.

An-ping is sixty-five miles east of Niu-chwang, and fifteen miles south of Liao-yang, to which it forms an advanced post.

A message received in London states that instructions had been sent by wireless telegraph from Wei-hai-wei to the nearest British warship to proceed at once with all speed to Niu-chwang.

DALNY CAPTURED.

THE LANDINGS IN LIAO-TUNG.

The Morning Post's" correspondent at Shangbai state that the Japanese captured Dalny on Thursday

From Thursday to Saturday (says a telegram from Shan-hai-kwan) the Japanese landed 10,000 men at Kinchau, 10,000 at Fuchau and 7,000 at Pitsewo. They have occupied Wafantien and Palantien and destroyed miles of the railway. The isolation of Port Arthur is now complete. Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Kaichau where Japanese transports have lately been sighted. Sixteen warships protected the landing at Kinchau with the fire of their guns sweeping the narrow isthmus quite clear.

Dalny is a new port on Talien Bay' about 20 miles north of Port Arthur. Russia has spent about £4,000,000 on buildings and dock there.

KUROKI'S RAPID ADVANCE.

FENG-HUANG-CHENG OCCUPIED.

The following telegram has been received at the Japanese Legation from Tokio:—

"General Kuroki's report:—

Our Cavalry dispersed enemy. Our infantry detachment occupied Feng-hung cheng on the 6th inst. Enemy before evacuating burnt ammunition. Enemy's refugees continue to come out from the adjoining forests and villages and surrender.

Natives say the Russian wounded which passed Feng-huang-cheng on litters on the 2nd inst amount to eight hundred and their total casualties probably exceed three thousand.

"Our army which landed on Liao tung reports out detachment, repulsing small body of enemy on 6th inst, occupied Pu-lan-tein and destroyed railway. Telegraphic communication to Port Arthur cut.

A telegram from Tokio says that General Kuroki pressed forward and attacked before the Russians had recovered from the demoralisation and confusion of the Yalu defeat. Feng-huang-cheng was the second line of the Russian defence, and a stiff fight had been anticipated. Sharp cavalry skirmishes had occurred at Erhtitsu, Santaitsu, and other places. The enemy before retiring exploded a magazine but left large quantities of hospital stores, which are being used in the Japanese hospital.

MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSIONS AT PORT ARTHUR.

RAILWAY OPEN

TOKIO, Wednesday.

Admiral Togo reports that since the 6th inst many explosions have been heard from Port Arthur Their cause has not been ascertained but the impression here is that the Russians despairing of the defence of the fortress are destroying their ships previous to evacuating it.

CHIFU, Wednesday.

An unofficial despatch mentions a report that the Russians have destroyed their fleet at Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, Wednesday.

A telegram has been received from Liao-yang confirming the report that the railway to Port Arthur is at any rate partially open. It is believed that the key of the entire mystery has been found.

Certainly there has been no battle on the peninsula but to all appearances the Japanese have altered their first intentions with the object of effecting a rapid concentration before proceeding either northward to Liao-yang, or southward to Port Arthur and Niuchwang.

The Japanese force from Pit se wo comprising the Japanese Second Army, will, it is believed, from a junction with a portion of the Japanese First Army, and attempt to hold General Kuropatkin, whilst bringing up their transport in readiness for the main attack upon the Russian position.

Only upon this hypothesis can the evacuation of the Japanese positions to the left of the railway be explained.—

ARMY TO HOLD LIAO-YANG

The Tsar has received a telegram from Admiral Alexeieff announcing the transfer of the Viceregal headquarters from Mukden to Harbin.

It is officially stated in St Petersburg that General Kuropatkin's headquarters will remain at Liao-yang as there is no intention of retiring from that position at least for the present.

KUROPATKIN PROTESTS AGAINST ALEXEIEFF.

Paris, Wednesday.

A despatch from St. Petersburg to the Journal says:—'General Kuropatkin has sent a long telegram to the Tsar in which he protests against the attitude of Admiral Alexeieff, who wishes to impose upon him his own plan of operations which is diametrically opposed to that of the general. The latter declares that under these conditions it is impossible to assume responsibility, unless he is granted full powers."

RUSSIANS ATTACK ANJU.

SEOUL, Tuesday.

A Russian force, estimated at 200 strong is attacking An ju. The small Japanese garrison there is stubbornly defending the town.—

KUROKI'S APPEAL TO HIS TROOPS.

General Kuroki has issued a general order (says the "Times" Tokio correspondent) reminding the troops that they are not fighting against the Chinese but against the Russians. The Chinese, who have already suffered severely from the presence of the Russian forces are now obliged to endure the passage of the Japanese army. Therefore their condition is pitiable, and demands the utmost consideration at the hands of the Japanese who should remember that they are fighting an enemy in the country of their friends. General Kuroki expresses entire confidence in the discipline and orderly conduct of his troops but exhorts them to treat the people kindly.

THE BOTTLING OPERATIONS.

Admiral Togo in his report of the bottling operations at Port Arthur says: the entrance is considered effectively blocked at least for cruisers and battleships. He goes on to say: the undertaking, when compared with the two last attempts, involved a heavier casualty on our side owing to the inclemency of the weather and increased preparation for defence of the enemy. The blockade was carried out with greatest bravery.

JAPAN'S BRAVE VOLUNTEERS.

Tokio Monday.

Out of the 159 men who took part in the last successful attempt to block the entrance to Port Arthur Harbour only 41 were safely brought back by the torpedo-boats. Practically the whole fleet volunteered for the work of navigating the fireships to the harbour.

The Tokio papers, commenting on the landing at Pi-tsu-wo, and the bottling up of Port Arthur, declare the town can no longer be counted as in Russia's possession.

Pu-lan tion now occupied by Japanese troops dominates the line of communications between Port Arthur and Liao-yang.

FIGHTING IN KOREA.

St. Petersburg, Tuesday.

In a report to the General Staff, General Karkevitch states that on May 8 the Korean garrison of 75 soldiers at Pekton surrendered to a Russian picket, who found in the town seven hundred poods of forage and stores prepared for Japanese troops that were expected to arrive. On the 6th, another picket, near Mita-lyung, had a skirmish with small detachment of Japanese cavalry, without loss the Russians.

A second picket, on the same day, took the town of Pectonsin where they destroyed a considerable amount of stores.

A third picket at a distance of twenty miles south west of Pekton, had a skirmish with a small detachment of Japanese, but suffered no loss.

When the picket was about seven miles from Quion it again encountered the enemy who were however in much stronger force. There were about two hundred Koreans and the same number of Japanese the latter being dressed like the former.

The enemy took up a position on a hill but after being subjected to severer firing retreated to Quion. The Russian losses were one soldier killed and four wounded. Seven horses were slain.

A party of eight Cossacks, reconnoitring between Linzintin and Zenchen near Che-nai-foo-gow, was attacked by a well-armed band of brigands known as the Chun chuses. In the skirmish that took place one Cossack was wounded three horses killed and two injured, and a Chinese interpreter and carrier killed.

DARING PLOT AT KRONSTADT.

ALLEGED JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP FORTRESS.

St. Petersburg, Tuesday.

It appears beyond doubt that a quantity of shavings which had been negligently left in one of the arsenal buildings used for the storing of ammunition and of the formidable explosive pyroxylin, were found to be on fire and that these had been sprinkled with petroleum.

Had the fire spread to the explosives store, the whole of the arsenal must have been destroyed, and to quote the expression of a "St. Petersburg" paper, nothing would have remained of the city of Kronstadt but a memory.

Rumour ascribes the authorship of the plot to a Japanese agent, but there is nothing tending to confirm this supposition. All the foreign workmen employed at the Kronstadt artillery and mining laboratories are reported to have been dismissed, and military men have taken the places of all civilian servants of the arsenal.

THE YALU BATTLE.

MAGNIFICANT STAND OF THE RUSSIAN GUNNERS.

Describing the crossing of the Yalu and the fighting which developed so successfully for the Japanese, the Central News" correspondent at the front says:—It was a magnificent spectacle to witness the steady on-rush of the infantry swarming up the precipitous heights like an army of ants and gaining their summits despite the searching shower of murderous shrapnel from the enemy's machine guns, and volleys of musketry, punctuated by projectiles pompoms to which they were subjected.

As the attack was being pushed home under this terrible shrapnel fire, about eleven o'clock the Cossacks could be seen retiring. Then the Japanese artillery on the island concentrated their fire on prominent Russian works thrown up on a conical hill a little east of Chelankan.

The guns rained a perfect tornado of shrapnel and common shells on the position receiving their attention. The fire was terribly accurate, as was evident from the columns of smoke which burst up, and the flashing of the flying shrapnel.

Yet the Russian guners were not easily dislodged, and persevered in playing havoc on the Japanese infantry, and in attempting to stay the advance. Again and again they returned to their guns, but from the sheer ferocity of sweeping destruction hurled upon them were finally silenced and compelled to evacuate the position.

However they were not at all demoralised by their terrible experience of the Japanese cannonade and could be observed by the spectators of the fight gallantly attempting to get their guns along the road but shrapnel and common shell still continued to smash all around and to tear up the ground, so that they were likely to be completely annihilated.

For one hour they courageously withstood the hurricane of shell poured on them with marvellous and awe inspiring accuracy by the Japanese. Previous to the retirement the Cossacks set fire to the buildings so that the smoke might mask the movements of the retreating troops.

The Japanese thus succeeded in making a good position on the enemy's left front, which extended for about ten miles.

Telegraphic account describing the battle of the Yalu of ten days ago continue to arrive in London from the special correspondents. It is estimated that fully £2,000 worth of telegrams describing this event have been received in London and new York after much mutilation by the Japanese censors.

TERRIBLE RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE LOSSES IN THE YALU BATTLE.

Tokio, Monday.

The official report of the Japanese casualties at the battle on the Yalu on May 1 states that the Guards Division lost one officer and 20 men killed, and seven officers and 122 men wounded. The Second Division lost one officer and 84 men killed, and 13 officers and 305 men wounded. The Twelfth Division lost three officers and 76 men killed and five officers and 263 men wounded.

St. Petersburg, Monday.

General Kuropatkin has telegraphed to the Tsar a report by Lieutenant General Sassulitch on the Russian losses in the fighting at Kiu-lien-cheng on April 30th and May 1st, in which General Sassulitch says:—

"The fighting was so desperate that our regiments had to make several counter attacks and to cut away for themselves with the bayonet through the enemy three divisions of whom, without counting reserves, surrounded them. The troops attacked had opposed to them an enemy which was not only five times stronger than themselves but was supposed by very numerous artillery.

Our losses on April 30 and May 1, in all, amounted to 70 superior and subaltern officers and 2,325 men killed, wounded and taken prisoners. In consequence of the above losses in men and battery horses, and the difficulties of the ground in country without roads, it was absolutely impossible to bring away the guns and the machine guns.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday.

A despatch from Laio-yang says that the first batch of Russian wounded in the fighting at Kiu-lien-cheng has arrived at Laio-yang. The officers and men were visited by General Kuropatkin, who distributed a number of decorations for gallantry.

OVER FORTY GUNS LOST.

From trustworthy advices I learn that the Russian losses at the fights beyond the Yalu were much heavier than the Japanese despatches indicated. The Muscovites have lost over forty guns, together with enormous quantities of material of war, horses carts, ammunition, and equipment.

PICTURESQUE SCENES AT MUKDEN.

ALEXEIEFF ARRIVES.

Mukden, Friday.

Admiral Alexeieff has arrived here from Port Arthur.

The Russian troops leaving here for the front are in excellent spirits, and express confidence in the eventual success of the Russian arms. They ask their officers when they may expect to reach Japan and already want to know the Japanese names for tobacco, tea etc.

Picturesque scenes are witnessed at wayside stations where the soldiers frequently stay at night. On leaving the train the men are drawn up on the platforms, the bugles sound, and then all uncover as the priest recites the evening prayer. After this the troops from each car, led by a tenor, sing Russian folk songs.

The same good humour is shown by the troops after tiring marches in the midst of blinding dust storms and beneath a sun the heat of which is daily becoming more intense.

SCENES AT MUKDEN.

MUKDEN, Saturday.

"With other correspondents I was permitted to leave Niu-chwang on the 3rd inst., and to proceed to Mukden by way of Liao-yang. There is a great change in the appearance of things since my departure from the Russian headquarters at Port Arthur over two months ago. Cossacks in multi coloured shirts now line the railway track artillery parks are often to be seen amidst the spring what here, and there are emplacements for guns and there is every sign of military occupation. Nevertheless the country has a singularly peaceful appearance."—

SITUATION AT PORT ARTHUR.

Chicago, May 13.

The correspondent of the "Chicago Daily News." on board the Fawan, sends a dispatch dated May 12, which says:—The whole coast in the vicinity of Port Arthur is patrolled by the Japanese Fleet, and torpedo boats are protecting the landing of troops.

The Japanese are still landing troops at Pit-se-wo, where it is estimated 41,000 troops have already been landed. The Fawan was forbidden to approach the coast and warned against floating mines several of which were sighted.

Fighting continues daily in the Liao-tung Peninsula but no details are allowed to transpire. It is said however that the Russians are offering the most ineffective resistance to the advance of the foe. A Japanese officer who boarded the Fawan said:—We are amazed at the Russian Army; it is no better than the Chinese.

A combined naval and military attack upon Port Arthur is expected about May 16.

AN IMPREGNABLE FORTRESS.

St. Petersburgh, May 13.

I received a private telegram yesterday from Port Arthur, but an attempt to send a reply failed, the Post Office refusing to accept it.

It is evident, from a private letter from an Artillery officer, dated May 3, that Gen. Stoessel was then daily expecting the cutting of communication. The officer says the fortress is practically impregnable. There is a triple row of forts around Port Arthur. The glacis of each position is fronted by a moat, with a hedge of barbed wire beyond, and the batteries have bomb-proof shelters. He declares that there is plenty of supplies and ammunition and that the garrison can hold out for nine months or a year.

The following telegram of yesterday's date has been received from Liao-yang:—"A train which left Port Arthur upon the resumption of railway communication arrived here to day. A passenger who was interviewed said: "There is plenty of provisions at Port Arthur. On the day when communication was cut off there were crowds of people listening to a band playing on the boulevard. The railway is stated to be clear of Japanese for three miles from the line. It is supposed that the enemy is going north."—

SIEGE GUNS BROUGHT UP.

A Shan-hai-Kwan dispatch from Reuter's correspondent says that the main Japanese force is rumoured to be concentrating near Port Arthur, with siege guns.

SHARP FIGHT AT ANJU.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

Further particular are reaching St. Petersburg of the fighting on the Yalu.

A Liao-yang correspondent telegraphs that the wounded arriving there daily and their bravery in their suffering excites the admiration of all, especially of the foreign military attaches. Whenever General Kuropatkin visits the hospitals he is met by entreaties from the wounded men to be allowed to return to the fighting line.

Two soldiers belonging to the 2nd Regiment earnestly begged the surgeon to allow them to rejoin their regiment. They were refused permission, and accordingly took French leave. They escaped from hospital and joined their regiments.

The chaplain of the 11th Regiment, Stephen Stcherabowsky, who fell wounded at the head of his regiment cross in hand gives the following account of his experiences on the day of the battle:—

"I arose at three o'clock on Sunday morning and knowing that, the battle would be contested with desperation I resolved at all coasts to do my duty and give an example to my men even though I fell. An hour afterwards I said my prayers and made my will and then took my place by the standard of the company. When the company marched to the battlefield I gave the benediction to the men and then pushed forward in front of the colours. My church attendant Joseph Perch followed me.

"The bullets whistled through the air, and fragments of rock and splinters of shell fell around us. I was wounded, but in the excitement of battle felt no pain.

"A second wound in the shoulder blade caused me to fall to the ground senseless. When I opened my eyes my attendant was sobbing over me, taking for dead. When he saw I was alive he carried me in his arms from the battlefield to the ambulance at Stahobi. He is a hero."

RUSSIANS REPULSED AT ANJU.

The following official despatch from Tokio is issued from the Japanese Legation:—

'On the morning on the 10th inst., 200 Russian cavalry attacked Anju.

"Japanese garrison stubbornly resisted. One company reinforcement arrived on the same afternoon from Pinyang.

'The enemy fled on the morning of the 11th, when further Japanese reinforcement arrived from the north and south,

"Japanese casualties, four killed and six wounded. The enemy's casualties over fifty. Non-commissioned officers taken prisoners said that the enemy consisted of 500 Cossacks."

Seoul, Wednesday.

The Anju garrison fought fiercely for twelve hours. They reserved their fire until the Cossacks at each attempt to storm the gate came within close range.

Seoul, Wednesday.

A force of Japanese infantry from Pingyang left for Anju to the assistance of the Japanese garrison on Monday, and reached the town on Tuesday morning. They engaged the Cossacks, and after nothing less than an hour's fighting, drove the Russians back.

The destroyed telegraph wire has now been repaired.

General Haraguche, commanding the Japanese troops in the Seoul district, to-day assumes the command of all the Japanese troops south of the Yalu.

THE MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSIONS.

Many of the newspaper here publish a telegram from St. Petersburg regarding the explosions heard at Port Arthur and reported by Admiral Togo. It says that General Stossel, in preparation for the defence of the town, is blowing up every obstacle which might obstruct the fire of the Russians or serve as a landmark for the enemy. He is destroying the wrecks which might hinder the manoeuvring of the squadron in the inner harbour.—

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE ON SIU YEN.

Friday, May 13.—A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg dated May 12, says:—

A telegram of yesterday's date from Major-Gen. Pflug to the Minister of War says:—

According to information received on the 10th inst. from Feng-hwangchenn, one of the Guards divisions has advanced along the Hai-cheng road, and about a division and 1,500 cavalry were to advance by the Feng hwang-chenn road to Sai-ma-tse.

Up to the present there has been discovered at Kuan-tian san an advance guard consisting of a battalion of infantry and three squadrons with a mountain battery.

According to reports received, the Japanese troops who before the 7th inst. were in the neighbourhood of Feng-hwang-chenn were disposed in two sections—the first at a day's march to the south west of Feng-hwang-chenn, and the second on the lower course of the Ta-yang-ho The latter commenced to cross the river on the same day.

No precise information is yet to hand regarding the enemy's forces who have landed at Pi-tsze-wo. Thirty Japanese transports have been observed to the north of Cape Terminal.

There is no change in the other districts.

THE COSSACK ATTACK ON AN-JU.

The following official telegram was received at the Japanese Legation from Tokio yesterday morning (May 12):—

On the morning of May 10, 200 Russian cavalry attacked An-ju Japanese garrison stubbornly resisted. One Company reinforcement arrived on the same afternoon from Ping-yang.

The enemy fled on the morning of May 11, when further Japanese reinforcement arrived from the north and south.

Japanese casualties four killed and six wounded.

The enemy's casualties over 50.

Non commissioned officers taken prisoner said that the enemy consisted of 500 Cossacks.

Seoul, May 12 ("Reuter").—According to official reports the force of Cossacks that attacked An-ju was part of a flying column under General Mancaritoff. It consisted of 600 Trans-Baikal and 100 Ussuri Cossacks. This column started from Liauyang and covered 25 miles a day.

Prisoners captured by the Japanese state that the column had only 12 days' provisions with it and that half of the men refused to fight. They add that the Japanese sharpshooters picked off several of the Russian officers.

PORT ARTHUR.

Tokio, May 12 ("Reuter").—Admiral Alexeieff's report to the Czar that railway communication with Port Arthur been restored since Monday last is officially contradicted here.

REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF DALNY.

St. Petersburg, May 12 (Reuter).—It is reported that Admiral Alexeieff has telegraphed to the Czar that the Russians have blown up the docks and piers at Dalny. The object of this proceeding is, presumably to render a Japanese landing at that point more difficult

Later telegrams indicate that the whole port of Dalny has been destroyed, the millions of roubles spent by Russia in building the port being thus sacrificed

Shan hai kwan, May 10 (Reuter).—Three hundred and fifty Russians remain at Neu chwang. The towns is quiet.

THE RUSSIAN RED CROSS PROTEST.

With regard to the charge that on May 6 Japanese soldiers fired upon a train proceeding north from Port Arthur and flying the Red Cross flag an official telegram received at the Japanese Legation from the Foreign Office, Tokio states:

According to the report received by our military authorities when on the 6th inst our detachment approached Pu lan tien a train with no special mark as required by the Red Cross regulations was sighted running northward from Port Arthur.

Russian soldiers in the train immediately fired upon our detachment and we responded.

The train halted suddenly and hoisted a Red Cross flag, whereupon our detachment stopped firing and proceeded to examine the fact.

Meanwhile, the train resumed running at full speed and escaped.

CHINESE NEUTRALITY.

ADVICE FROM JAPAN.

The following telegram has been received at the Japanese Legation from Tokio:—

Since the commencement of the hostilities between Japan and Russia the Japanese Government have constantly been watching the attitude of the Chinese Government with regard to the war. Although there is no reason to entertain on the part of the Imperial Government any apprehension as to China's breaking her neutrality yet in view of persistent rumours giving colour to such apprehension they have thought it advisable to Chinese Government to instruct their representative in Pekin to advise the Chinese Government to continue to observe an attitude of strict neutrality, and to devote all her endeavours to the maintenance of peace and order throughout the empire.

RESIGNATION OF THE COREAN CABINET.

Seoul, May 11 (Reuter).—The Corean Ministers have resigned in a body because the Emperor upbraided them at yesterday's Cabinet meeting for their dilatoriness, inattention to duty, and disregard of their country's welfare It is not expected that the resignation will be allowed to take effect.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—From May 6 to May 9.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col G H Turner 121 I 1 mo
Major S Geoghegan 74 P till June 21 1904
Capt R H E Maunsell 35 Cav 2 mo M C
Capt JL Alexander 33 Q O L I till Nov 9 1901
Capt HB Meakin I M S 4 mo M C
Lieut J W Sherrard S T C 2 mo M C

From May 9 to May 13

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col J C C Smith I M S B
Major J M Crawford I M S B
Major CA Muspratt-Williams R A B
Major J L Kaye B
Lieut F R H Eustace R E B
Mr H Ll L Allanson B Cov
Mr H C Woodman B Cov
Mr C H Bompas B Cov
Mr R H Macleod B Cov
Mr D C Johnstone B Cov
Mr A W Trethewy B Cov
Mr W F Kirton B Cov
Mr R T Greer B Cov
Mr G A Tweedy B Cov
Mr C L M Eales B Cov
Mr J C Twinell B Cov
Mr S E Pears B Cov
Mr F P Wood B
Mr P A Booty B
Mr J C Mills B
Mr H Sharp B
Mr E A C Lister B
Mr N C Wilcox B
Mr J B Leventhorpe B
Mr R P Atkinson B
Mr E Burton B
Mr J M Coode B
Mr R McG Spence B
Mr F R agley B
Mr C Little B
Mr E W Chambers B
Mr C Wight B
Surg Gen D Sinclair C S I I M S M
Mr T Fisher M
Mr J N Fraser Bo
Mr R W Murphy Bo
Col M D Moriarty I M S
Lieut Col H B Briggs I M S
Lieut Col F F Perry I M S
Lieut Col V M Stockley 16 Cav
Lieut Col C V W Williamson S T C
Major R B Low 9 Hodson's Horse
Major C A Fowler 22 P
Major L W C Kerrich 28 L C
Major A Nicnols 56 I
Major G W Lilly 83 I
Major W H E Woodwright I M S
Capt G G Loch 2nd R Scots
Capt H R Stockley R E
Capt J E L Bruce R G A
Capt F C A Parson 33 C
Capt H B Birdwood 39 C I H
Capt A S Bagbie 16 R
Capt H L D Fordyce S T C
Capt G H Botham N B Mtd R
Capt R H Dick Cunyngham 21 Lrs A D C to Governor of Madras
Capt C Mackenzie 13 L
Capt E H Oliphant 96 I
Capt E S Peck I M S
Capt W S Traill R E
Lieut A H W Elias I A 2nd K A R
Lieut W J Evans 2nd 1st G R
Lieut G L Farran 4 Lrs
Lieut A E H Ley 20 Deccan H
Lieut C H Marsh DSO 18 L
Lieut H W Ricketts 93 I
Lieut M G O Rowlandson 81 I
Lieut N E H cott I M S
Lieut V P B Williams 4 L

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major C H Bedford I M S B 3 mo M C
Capt G B Sanford B extraordinary leave to July 3 1904
Mr J A Ross B Cov 4 mo M C
Mr H McL Carson B 6 mo M C
Mr H P Wakley B 3 mo M C
Hon L M St Clair C I E B 3 mo M C
Mr J L Hendley 3 mo M C
Mr E V Mackay Bo furl to July 10 1904
Major S Smith I M S 4 mo
Major C Davidson 52 S 3 mo M C
Capt H B Birdwood 39 C I H up to July 31 1904
Capt C R Kinnaze 65 1 2 mo M C
Capt H J Barton R E 4 mo M C
Commander H S Black RI. 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major H Smith I M S B
Mr J H Kerr B Cov
Mr E Grey B
Mr S W Cocks B
Mr J J Mullaly B
Mr C C Connell B
Mr W H Lucas B Cov
Major S Geoghegan 74 P
Capt F T Stewart 45 S
Capt G S Palmer 92 I
Capt J J O B Sexton 110 I
Capt R H B Anderson Mily Accts D pt
Lieut F R Bally 14 L
Lieut R S Gordon 57 I

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Death from all Cause
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	3	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	20
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	0	3
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	5	5	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	1	3
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	16
Total	18	19	93
Same date last year	25	21	91

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	5	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	15
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	6	6	20
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	1	2	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	7
Total	12	15	76
Total plague deaths to date	275,846	227,673	
Same date last year	28	18	95

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR A. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, May 30

1 The E E Company will parade to-morrow for Oyster Rook for Technical Instructions. Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m.

2 Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned as follows:—

Co Sergt Major H G Hyde for 4 months from 28 instant
Co Qr-Mr Sergt J Millar for 6 months from 10th instant

3 The following member having resigned have been struck off the strength of the Corps.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MR. HOOLEY AT BOW STREET.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY: REMARKABLE STORY.

A sensation was caused in city circles on Tuesday, May 10, by the arrest of Mr. E. T. Hooley and Mr. H. J. Lawson two well-known company promoters.

At Bow-street Police-court later in the day, they were charged with conspiracy to defraud Mr. A. J. Paine of the Old Cedars, West-hill, Sydenham, and the Windsor Castle, Victoria Station. Mr. R. D. Muir, who represented the Public Prosecutor, stated that as the result of investigations further charges might be preferred against the prisoners.

POLICE-COURT PROCEEDINS.

There was a crowded court at Bow-street, when Mr. Fenwick, who had attended specially for the hearing, took his seat at half past two.

Mr. R. Muir was the prosecuting counsel, Mr. Hooley being represented by Mr. Horace Avory and Mr. J. B. Mathews, and Mr. Lawson by Mr. Harry Wilson Mr. Paine occupied a seat in the body of the Court.

As the prisoners entered the dock the disparity in height—Mr. Hooley being a tall man, and Mr. Lawson a short man—was noticeable

Without any preliminary, Mr Muir opened the case.

The defendant Hooley was an undischarged bankrupt; but he nevertheless carried on business under his wife's name at certain West-end hotels, among them being the Walsingham and the Albemarle. His business appeared to consist in putting on or the selling of shares of a class which do not commend themselves to the confidence of the investing public as a body, and the promotion of companies of a class which it was deemed prudent to register in Guernsey a part of the King's dominions to which the Directors' Liability Act of 1890 did not apply. He had carried on the business with Mr. Lawson for a considerable time past.

Lawson, observed Mr. Muir was a company promoter of indomitable perservance. No failures or succession of failures in any way daunted him. His modesty, too, was quite unconquerable. Even on the occasion of an annual dinner which, on the spur of the moment was converted into an annual meeting—the dinner and meeting being brought about by himself—his modesty did not permit him to publish his name in the papers even as a guest. His addresses were numerous—at Regent-street, in Victoria-street, and in Holborn-viaduct.

The case which formed the subject of the charge was a case in which as the prosecution alleged, Hooley and Lawson combined to defraud a man named Alfred J. Paine Other matters would have to be mentioned in connection with that case, and these matters would have to be the subject of further investigation, and possibly also of further charges.

Mr. Muir then related how Mr Paine became acquainted first with Mr. Hooley and afterwards with Mr. Lawson.

MR. PAINE'S MEETING WITH HOOLEY.

While travelling to Brighton in September or October, 1900, Mr. Paine met in railway carriage a man named Mr. Sims White who claimed acquaintance. Mr. Paine recollected that some sixteen or seventeen years before in an action brought by a friend of his against the Great Eastern Railway Company he had come across Mr. White who was then in the service of the company. The conversation turning upon railways Mr Paine told White he had lost a considerable amount of money in railway stocks which as everybody knew, said Mr Muir, were very much on the decline in 1900. White mentioned that he was connected with a very important person, and that he would be able to put Mr. Paine in the way of winning back all the money that he had lost and get something to the good. The result of the meeting was an invitation to Mr Paine to call upon Mr. White at the Walsingham House hotel. Mr Paine went to the hotel on October 12, 1900 and White there unfolded how Paine was to recover the money he had lost in railway stocks. His governor, Mr. Hooley, was, he said, very friendly with the private Cabinet of the Tsar of Russia, and he was making use of his friendly influence to get an exceedingly valuable concession in the nature of a gold mine of the extent of eight thousand square miles and out of which the private Cabinet had extracted to date four millions' worth of gold.

Mr. Paine was impressed and he asked what the shares were selling for. White thought that for an old friend he might be able to persuade Mr. Hooley to let him have them at 15s. per £1 share. White was quite sure the shares would be worth £2 before Christmas. At that time Mr. Paine had no knowledge of company promoting and still less knowledge of gold mines, and his experience of finance beyond investment in railway stocks was nil.

After Mr. White had conversed with him for some time Mr Hooley was introduced and he told him the same story with this difference that he said the shares would be worth £5 before Christmas. Mr. Hooley added to the arguments the tangible evidence of some gold which had been picked up on the concession. Hooley offered for what he called a quick deal to get five thousand shares for Mr. Paine from "a distressed client" named Ormerod, at 12s. a share. So certain was he that the estimate that the shares would be worth £5 before Christmas would be realised that he offered to give Mrs. Hooley's guarantee that the shares would be sold for 30s. before the end of the year. That estimate was afterwards modified to 20s. Mr. Paine accepted all that was said and paid Hooley a cheque for £3,000 for Mr. Ormerod's 5 000 shares.

The guarantee, Mr. Muir said, formed a very important part of the conspiracy which was alleged against defendants.

Between that date—October 12, 1900—and November 23 of the same year various other transactions of a similar character took place between Mr Paine and Mr Hooley. Some of these Mr Muir enumerated as follows:—

On October 16 Mr. Paine purchased another 5,000 Siberian gold mine shares for another £3,000 and again he got Mrs. Hooley's guarantee that they would be sold for £1 before Christmas.

On November 7 Mr Paine paid for 200 shares in a syndicate connected with the same mine. For these he paid £1,500.

On November 21 he bought from Mr Hooley an advowson for £455 8s.

On November 23 he bought 300 Siberian Syndicate shares for another £1,500.

Mr. Muir then dealt with a company called the Electrical Tramways Construction and Maintenance company, shares of which Mr. Paine was induced to buy.

ALLEGED FICTITIOUS DOCUMENT.

When this company was formed in 1886 the statutory seven persons subscribed £1 each, but nothing further was done until 1899 when Mr. Lawson obtained control of it. Mr. Paine bought a lot of shares in the company. In connection with this transaction Mr. Paine was invited to buy Mrs. Hooley's rights under a certain contract with Lawson. The contract provided that in consideration of Mrs. Hooley transferring to Mr Lawson her "1 500 fully-paid £5 shares" in the Dublin Distillers Company, Mr. Lawson agreed to divide with her all the profits he made in the Electrical Construction Company. The truth was, said Mr. Muir, that Mrs. Hooley did not own the 1 500 £5 shares, while Mr. Lawson never had 245 000 shares in the Construction Company. Counsel characterised the contract as a fictitious document and concocted entirely for the purpose of the transactions with Mr. Paine.

Altogether Mr. Paine had parted with something like £14 000, and most of the shares he bought according to the prosecution, were valueless. The two defendants Mr. Muir said, had clearly conspired to defraud Mr. Paine.

After evidence of arrest had been given the case was adjourned. Bail was allowed for Mr. Hooley in two sureties of £3 000 each and for Mr. Lawson in three sureties of £2 000 each. Mr. Hooley was bailed out, but Mr. Lawson was detained pending efforts by his friends to find the necessary bail.

MR LAWSON RELEASED ON BAIL.

Mr. Harry Wilson solicitor for Mr. H J Lawson, produced at Bow-street on May 11th two sureties to secure the release of his client on bail. These were Mrs F. C. Olliver of 25, Worsley-road Hampstead, and Mr. Thomas Robinson, of 19, Montpelier crescent Brighton each of whom justified that they were worth the necessary £3 000. Thereupon the magistrate signed the order for Mr. Lawson's release and the police officers afterwards proceeded to Brixton Prison armed with the order. Mr. Lawson was immediately set at liberty.

THE Assam Government has revised the system of granting industrial apprentice scholarships for the training of carpenters and blacksmiths. Hitherto the scheme has been rather a failure, only seven out of 27 scholarships being actually held at the present time, and it is stated that the apprentices, being drawn generally from families that have taken to clerical work, usually abandon their trades as soon as the scholarships terminate. It has been decided to reduce the number of apprenticeships to 18, and to strive to secure only such youths as may be expected to continue in the trade. The course will be three, or, if necessary, four years, and a bonus of Rs. 25 will be paid to each apprentice securing a certificate of qualification, to assist him in the purchase of tools, while the rate of stipend will be Rs 6, Rs 7, and Rs. 8 respectively, for the three years, with an extra rupee in Dibrugarh and Shillong The funds to the extent of Rs. 2,4[illegible] annually will be drawn from the Williamson endowment and the apprenticeships will be known as "Williamson Apprenticeships."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THIBET.

In the House of Lords on Monday, May 9, Lord Reay asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he had any information to give the House with regard to the engagement in the Karo Pass.

The Earl of Hardwicke said the Secretary of State for India had received a short telegram, announcing the defeat of the Thibetans, which had been communicated to the Press,

CHINESE LABOURERS AND THE PLAGUE.

In the House of Commons on Monday, May 9, Mr. Lyttelton informed Sir Walter Foster that he received an official telegram on May 7 from Hong Kong stating that one case of bubonic plague had occured in a lodging house partly occupied byemigrants from China, The patient was a rejected emigrant but there had been no other case among emigrants up to the present time. So long as the medical advisers of the local Government did not regard the condition under which the Chinese labourers were introduced as involving undue risk, and subject to such precautions as they thought necessary he hid not as at present advised proposed to interfere, The length of the voyage from China was largely in excess of the period of incubation of the disease. This greatly reduced the risk, Mr. Lyttelton further informed Mr. Wier that he had not received any official information to the effect that the charter for the steamer to convey Chinese coolies to South Africa had been cancelled owing to the prevalence of plague at Hong Kong. Intending emigrants on arrival at Hong Kong during the last fortnight had been accommodated in ordinary Chinese lodging houses in Kowloon. A number of these had been hired and placed under special medical inspection. A permanent isolated depot was being built four miles from Kowloon and isolated temporary accommodation would be ready in two days. All emigrnts who satisfied the imigration officer and passed a strict medical examination would be sent there pending shipment. Those rejected would be sent home

THE THIBETAN MISSION.

On Wednesday, May 11, Mr. Bryce asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether any communications regarding the expedition, or mission, now in Thibet, have passed between his Majesty's Government and the Russian Government since November 17, 1903; and if so, what has been the nature or purport of those communications, and when the papers containing them will be presented to Parliament.

Earl Percy: Such communications as have passed between the representatives of the two Governments have been of an informal and private character, and there are at present no papers which could be laid upon the table,

BRITISH INTERESTS AT NEU-CHWANG.

Mr. Charles M'Arthur asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the British consul at Neu-chwang has requested the despatch of a gunboat to that port for the protection of British interests, in view of the danger of pillage by brigands upon or immediately subsequent to the reported Russian retirement. and can he say what steps are being taken for the safeguarding of British life and property in the contingency mentioned,

Early Percy: The answer to the first question is in the negative. Neu-chwang being in the theatre of war, his Majesty's Government took some time ago the only course open to them by addressing representations to the belligerents requesting them to take such measures as circumstances might permit to safeguard the interests of British subjects at Neu-chwang A reply was received from the Russian Government stating that all precautions would be taken for the protection of the lives and property of British subjects.

Mr. C. M'Arthur asked what would be the position of British subjects and property if there were an interval between the retirement of the Russian and the coming of the Japanese, supposing brigands arrived, and who would be responsible.

Farl Percy was understood to say that if there was such an interval he did not believe there would be any protection at all.

Mr. Gibson Bowles asked if it would not be the case that Neu-chwang would revert to its own proper Sovereign, the Chinese Government, and would not they be responsible.

Earl Percy said he was not aware that there were any Chinese officials in the place.

POSTAGE OF PARCELS TO JAPAN.

Lord Stanley informs Mr. Toulmin that "no opportunity of reducing the rates on parcels sent from this country to places abroad is neglected; and negotiations for a reduction of the rates to Japan are now in progress. The question of a reduction is, however, not one which rests solely, or even primarily, within my discretion, as the rates on such parcels are roughly, the aggregate of the amounts required by the several administrations through whose hands the parcels have to pass."

THE FRANCO-SIAMESE TREATY.

On Thursday, May, 12.Sir Charles Dilke asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether by Clauses 10, 11 and 12 of the Franco-Siamese Treaty of February 13 alluded to in Lord Landowne's despatch covering the Anglo-French Agreement, France secures exceptionally favourable terms as regards the status of French protected subjects, who are in an increased degree placed under French jurisdiction: whether he can give the House any information as to the probability of the ratification of the Treaty of February 13 or of fresh modification of that Treaty, in order that the House may be in a position to consider the agreements entered into with Siam by the French Government which are recognised by the Anglo-French Agreement.

Earl Percy: By the provisions of the Franco-Siamese Convention signed in February last, persons enjoying French protection are placed in the same position with regard to jurisdiction as French citizens. This treatment does not appear to be exceptional, as will be seen by reference to the agreement between this country and Siam of Nov. 29, 1899, which contains categories of persons who are entitled to registration as British subjects and therefore under British jurisdiction in Saim. The answer to the second question is in the negative.

THE THIBET EXPEDITION—AN ADVANCE TO LHASSA.

Mr. Flynn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the fact that a telegraphic despatch was sent from the India Office of the Viceroy on Sept. 20, 1903, stating that a proposal to advance far into the interior of Thibet was regarded with grave misgiving by the Government, he will state what explanation can be given for the advance so far on the route to Lhassa, and for the continuance of military operations involving loss of the lives of British soldiers and Thibetan natives.

Mr. Brodrick: The Viceroy was informed by telegram of Oct. 1 that his Majesty's Government were prepared to authorise the advance of the Mission to Gyangtse if a complete rupture of the negotiations at Khambajong proved inevitable. On Nov. 6, the negotiations having broken down and an overt act of hostility having been committed by the Thibetans the advance of the Mission was sanctioned, subject to the restrictions imposed by the telegram of that date. The explanation of this advance is fully given in the Blue Book, but his Majesty's Government adhere to the limitations imposed by their telegram of Nov. 6 last.

Mr. Flynn asked if it was to be understood that this expedition was being proceeded with without the assent of the suzerain Power, China.

Mr. Brodrick: As I have explained, the sanction of the suzerain Power was first obtained to conduct the negotiations in Thibet, and the suzerain Power is cooperating with us in endeavouring to bring these negotiations to a completion, but the advance of the Amban to Gyantse has been obstructed.

Mr. Flynn: Has the Chinese Government sanctioned this aggressive expedition so far into the interior of the country?

Mr. Brodrick: The Chinese Government have sanctioned the conduct of negotiations in Thibet, and the exact place where the negotiations will be carried out must be a question for his Majesty's Government. ("Oh" and cheers.)

Mr. Lambert asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can state what is the present position of the expedition in Thibet; whether negotiations have further progressed since the expedition started: and whether it is proposed it shall advance or remain at Gyangtse; also what precautions have been taken to guard the lines of communication.

Mr. Brodrick: His Majesty's Government have arrived at the conclusion that recent events in Thibet make it inevitable that, unless the Thibetans consent to negotiate at Gyantse, the Mission must advance to Lhassa. ("Oh" and cheers) The Government of India have been authorised to give the Chinese Amban notice that, if no competent Thibetan negotiator appears in conjunction with him at Gyantse within a period to be fixed by the Government of India we shall take steps to negotiate at Lhassa itself. The Government of India have at the same time been informed that hisMajesys Government do not intend in any way to departt from the policy laid down in the telegram to the Viceroy of Nov. 6 last. As to the lines of communication, the necessary measures are being taken by the Government of India.

Mr. Lambert asked what measures were being taken, if the Thibetans cut across the lines of communication, to secure the safety of the expedition itself.

Mr. Brodrick: I hardly think the hon. member will expect me to answer that question, but the attention of the Government of India has been most carefully directed to preserving the lines of communication.

Mr. Trevelyan: Who is going to be the judge of what a competent envoy from the Lhassa authorities will be?

Mr. Lough: May I ask how at Lhassa or any other place they will make a Power negotiate if they do not wish to do so?

Mr. Brodrick: As regards the question of a competent negotiator, a negotiator, will be competent who is of sufficient rank and is empowered by the Thibetan authorities. No one has yet been deputed by the Thibetan authorities to accompany the Amban.

Mr. H. Samuel: What increase in the number of troops will be necessary? (Ministerial cries of "Order.")

No answer was returned.

Later on in the evening Mr. Flynn asked leave to move the adjournment of the House in order to call attentionto a defini matter of urgent public importan ance—namely, the announcement just made that the Thibetan expedition had been ordered to Lhassa.

The Deputy-Speaker: The motion of the hon. member is really covered by one appearing in the order book in the name of the hon. member for Hampstead and asserting that "it is not desirable to send an armed mission to a frendly State in order to secure the fulfilment of a treaty.

Mr. Flynn submitted that his motion was not covered by that of the hon. member for Hampstead, because the expedition to Lhassa had only just been sanctioned. It was a new and unexpected development of the policy of the Government and in direct contradiction to the statement of the Prime Minister. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lough pointed out that the motion of the hon. member for Hampstead referred to an expedition's going into a friendly State The hon, member for Cork wished to raise the question of the advance of an expedition already in the friendly State. (Laughter).

The Deputy Speaker: The greater contains the less in this case.

Mr. Lambert asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he would give a day for the discussion of the new policy.

The Deputy-Speaker: The hon. member must give notice of that question.

CHINESE RAILWAYS.

Mr. Yerburgh asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: In what position the negotiations with the Chinese Government concerning the railways of the Pekin syndicate now stand.

Earl Percy: The only railway with regard to which the Pekin Syndicate is negotiating is the Taokow Tsechow Railway, The negotiations at Shanghai between the agent of the syndicate and the director-general of railways are still proceeding.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

The second reading of this Bill was deferred till Monday, May 16.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &C.

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—On second reading of India Councils Bill, to move, That it be read a second time upon this day six months.

Mr. Lambert.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: What has been the cost already incurred by the Thibetan mission; what is the estimated cost of the advance to Lhasa; and what number of troops is proposed to be employed.

Mr. Trevelyan.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government will wait to give final sanction to the advance on Lhasa till the Chinese Amban has arrived at Gyantse and the report of his dealings with our Commissioners has been published.

Mr. Flynn.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the despatch dated November 6, 1903, sent to the Viceroy of India, the contemplated armed expedition to Lhasa will be delayed until this House has had an opportunity of deciding on the propriety of taking such action.

Mr. Schwann.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: What are the numbers, officers and men, of that portion of the British Army consisting of the European troops on the established strength of his Majesty's forces in India for the current financial year and what is the estimated cost of these troops as paid for out of Indian revenues.

Sir Howard Vincent.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If he will lay upon the table a copy of Lord Kitchener's recent memorandum concerning the organisation of the Army in India and particularly that portion relating to the duty of every European to serve in the Volunteer force.

Sir Henry Fowler.—To ask the Prime Minister whether the British Guiana Immigration Ordinance, 1891, was enacted by the local legislature with the approval of the Colonial Office in 1891, whether its operation was suspended at the request of the Government of India until an officer appointed by them had visited the colony, whether after the Government of India (during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lansdowne) had expressed their approval of the Ordinance, it came into force in 1894, and whether the Ordinance of 1891 was not a consolidation of all the then existing Ordinances relating to Indian immigration into British Guiana.

Mr. Henniker Heaton.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: If he will state whether his Majesty's Government has any control over the Chartered Company of British North Borneo: whether he is aware that on Dec. 30 last certain officers of the company, including a magistrate, visited the estate of Mr. J. C. Robertson, at Mempakul for the alleged purpose of capturing runaway Chinese coolies, and that the party fired upon and wounded one of Mr. Robertson's workmen named Li Min; that Mr. Robertson, on Dec. 31 represented the facts to the magistrate, who replied that if he found anyone spreading such rumours he would have him severely punished; that Mr. Robertson represented the facts in a letter, dated Feb. 4 last addressed to the High Commissioner at Singapore, who forwarded a copy of Mr. Robertson's complaint to the Acting Governor of British North Borneo, and that Li Min has been arrested by the British North Borneo authorities and put in gaol; and, if so, whether the Foreign Office will take steps to have Li Min released, if he is still in custody and compensated for his injuries, arrest, and detention.

Mr. Weir.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is now in a position to say when the Report on the Police of India will be laid upon the table of the House.

Mr. Weir.—To ask the Secretary of State fot India: If he will state the two points in the Official Secrets Bill which were objected to by three of the members of the Select Committee.

Sir Howard Vincent.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If the recent Memorandum of Lord Kitchener upon the Army in India and the Volunteer Force in India can be issued for the information of members,

In reference to his replies given in the House on May 11, to questions bearing upon British interests at Neuchwang Earl Percy writes to the "Times" this morning:

Sir.—I shall be obliged if you will allow me to correct a slight error in your report of a reply given by me yesterday to a supplementary question of Mr. McArthur's on the subject of the position of British residents at Neu chwang. I said that we had no information of the presence of any Chinese troops (not officials) at New chwang. And my previous statement that, in the hypothetical event of an interval lapsing between the departure of the Russian and the advant of Japanese troops, there would be no protection for British interests at the port referred, of course, only to such protection as a military force, as district from any local Chinese police force, could afford. I may add that intelligence has just reached us from a well informed source at Neu chwang that no apprehension appears to be now entertained by residents there of danger to life or property: but, as a precautionary measure against any emergency of the kind, one of his Majesty's ships has been ordered to proceed to Ching-wang-tao a distance of some eight hours' steam from Neuchwang.—Yours faithfully,

House of Commons, Thursday. PERCY.

A return has been issued of all loans raised in England under the provisions of any Acts of Parliament, chargeable on the revenues of India outstanding at the commencement of the half year ended on March 31, 1904 with the rates of interest and total amount payable thereon, and the date of the termination of each loan, the debt incurred during the half year the moneys raised thereby during the half year the loans paid off or discharged during the half year, and the loans outstanding at the close of the half year, stating, so far as the public convenience will allow, the purpose or service for which moneys have been raised during the half year.

It is always difficult to obtain news of military movements in Russian Central Asia, but the "Pioneer" has received trustworthy intelligence that the concentration of troops at Tashkent reported some weeks ago has not been followed by any movement either to the borders of Kashgar or towards the Pamir regions. The collection of transport seemed to point to some action being contemplated, but the reverses of the Russians in Manchuria have had their effect in every military district throughout the Tsar's dominions. It has probably been felt that the wastage of the forces under General Kuropatkin's orders will be very great, both in action and from sickness, and hence drafts may have to be taken from all quarters. The Central Asian garrison cannot, therefore, do more than stand ready to furnish its quota if required, or to dispense with its annual reliefs. The troops in the Transcaspian Province were reported to have been relieved in normal course but the movements into Turkistan were apparently concealed immediately after the outbreak of the war.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 13.

SCOTTISH ENGLISH.

To the controversy over Exeter English a new phase has been added by a Scotsman who defends the use of the words with and are, asserting that with is used in the inscription as a copulative conjunction joining tablet and window, and therefore, ihe plural verb are is corrrct. Let authorities argue that as they may, the gentlemen chiefly concerned in the framing of the sentence itself, have been all unconscious of the ægis beneath which they might shield their bruised head. They have been only too anxious to admit that an error has been committed and to atone by substituting and for with. But in the letter of the correspondent in question is groundwork for another discussion. He mentions that none of your correspondents have done such and such a thing. Now none is singular—no one: None but the brave deserves the fair. Many of us prefer what we believe to be the strict sense of the word, but there are those who swear by None but the wise follow that precept.

A PRINCE'S GRAMMAR.

The unwritten law is sometimes a better guide than the definitely stated rule. Here is a good example: "Mind says one, soul says another, brain or matter says a third but none of these are right." There are is ungrammatical, but is would not quite answer. Your authority bids you, when in doubt over such a point, strike your flag, alter the form of your sentence and evade the difficulty. It is not given to us all to be able to say, as did the Emperor Sigismund when Cardinal Placontinus drew his attention to a slip which had occurred in one of his phrases: You please us not when you assert that we have less authority than the grammarian Priscianus, whom you say I have offended. Round about the Prince Consert were those who did not hesitate to put their fingers upon any error which he committed. One such was the misuse of the word either, where clearly any was intended. The Prince did not say I am above grammar, but until his dying day he maintained that he had correctly employed the adjective whether he applied it in relation to one of two or any of two hundred things.

NEW STINGS FOR OLD.

Hampstead is staining at its gnats and calling them mosquitos. It has swallowed its wolves before now —biped wolves as well as the genuine carnivorous quadruped—and forgotten all about them. One has to look back a long way to find mention of the wolves of Hampstead but they had their place in the history of the district. Until the thirteenth century they were lords of the domain. When finally they were obliterated from the face of the health their lairs were left as the happy hunting ground of highwaymen who flourished until days within the recollection surely of the oldest still among us Macaulay makes the district give the signal to the country round of Armada's advent;—

High on bleak ampstead's swarthy moor they started for t e north. Later there were beacons of another sort:—

> As often upon Hampstead Heath
> We've seen a felon long since put to death.
> Hang, crackling in the sun his parchment skin,
> Which to his ear had shrivelled up his chin.

Mosquitos or no mosquitos, Hampstead, all things considered better now than ever before deserves its "'Appy description."

ST. HELENA ECHOES.

He was thoroughly unscrupulous. He would steal, slander, assassinate, drown, poison, as his interest dictated. He had no generousity, but mere vulgar hatred, he was in ensenly Selfish, he was perfidious he cheated at cards; he was a prodigious gossip, he opened letters and delighted in his famous police. That was the man whose body eighty three years ago they buried, at St. Helena—Napoleon I. The analysis of his of his character quoted is Emerson's. It is terribly severe—but just. And in spite of that pitiless picture, the great American could see such greatness as was in the man he lashed a feat which has proved impossible to many men of letters on this side the water.

DAYS OF GIANTS.

The billiard contest between Dawson and Stevenson is played under conditions very different from those which used to govern the championship matches, The game was 1,000 up on a table with three inch pockets, and the man who held the position of champion must be prepared to play any challenger after two months' notice. The reward for which they played was a cup valued at £120, but in addition that was a stake of £100 a side. The spot stroke, which led to such trouble in later years, was the subject of special study by the first John Roberts before he challenged for the championship. He won it by default, and held it for twenty-one years, losing it then to William Cook, who was defeated in turn by the younger Roberts the same year. Immediately afterwards Bennett wrested the laurels from the latest victor, so that in one year the title of campion passed into the hands of four different men. For the next two decades Roberts the younger, Cook, and Bennett held the title between them. In the end Roberts defeated both his rivals and occupied a plane of his own. But there are still sympathisers with Peal who regard him as having been the real master of English billiards in spite of Robert and the spot barred sgroke.

WAR PICTURES.

The Pope, if he manages to preserve reminscences of talks with the many distinguished Englishmen who are calling upon him just now, should have an interesting diary. His latest guest, Sir Fredrick Treves, newly returned from glimpses of the war in the Fer East, would be able to tell his Holiness of sights seen in South Africa which would keep him awake of nights, Sir Frederick gave us some terribly dramatic scences, pictures of that war. One remain ineffaceable from the mind, The amputation of a leg was in progress, when the pressure was at its height. Beneath the table at the time of the operation was the prostrate figure of a man apparently dead shot, through the face. The limb of the man under attention rolled from the table, and fell upon the body below The supposedly dead man raised his head; opened his eyes and grooped round for the object which had aroused him from his stupor, There will be stories still more grim, it is to be feared, to be told of the actions impending between the armies now engaged.

FROM THE FIFTIES,

Fortyseven years ago a shot rang out on the still evening air of faraway Meerut, and within a week the whole of our Indian Empire, was, so to speak, on fire. Never had a great tragedy a simpler beginning. The rebellious Sepoys at Meerut, following the trouble over greased cartridges, had failed to appear on parade, had been dealt with, their punishment pronounced In the evening of that day, of which Tuesday was the anniversary, a gallant English officer, bearing the rumour of his content among the Sepoys leapt into his saddle and road straight among them They know him well and loved him. For a moment history was at the parting of the ways. One straight talk might have saved the situation.

A BLOODY PAGE.

But among the Sepoys was a lad with an itching finger. He put a shot into the officers horse than shot him sn the back. Next moment the spark had set the whole structure afire. The Englishman was riddled with bullets, There were but forty-five thousand Europeans in the land against these all the fanatical ferocity of two hunpred and thirty thousand Sepoys was turned. The name of Cawnpore still sends a shudder through an Englishman. Two hundred and six women and children in that hell of slaughter," the assembly room five men enter armed with sabres, shricks and groans and the sound of cutting and stabbing told those outside what was happening within thrice a hacked and blunted sabre was passed out and a sharper one received in exchange. Terrible was the revenge the English took terrible. the crimes they had to avenge.

BULLETS AND BILLETS

The heavy mortality among the Russians during the fighting on the Yalu lends support to the statement that the Japanese marksmanship is vastly improved In their war with China theydid not show up well as marksmen in this respect. We have seen what they can do with their guns at sea; now with a bombardment of Port Arthur from the land side imminent, it will be interesting to compare results with those attained in previous wars. During the Franco-Prussian War, no fewer than 197,000 projectiles were thrown into Mezieres for a loss of four hundred lives. At Sedan however firing was more deadly for nine thousand combatants perished from the 240,000 projectiles efird. This was a far heavier mortality than that which attended the defending Spaniards at the landing of the American marines at Santiago. There from a fusilade from machine guns and rifles alone of 25,000 rounds but sixty-eight casualtites resulted.

"STAND!"

It is said that there is quite a little colony of ex-Presidents of South American Republics spending in Europe the sunset of their days upon capital not willingly granted by the States whence they have fled. Perhaps it is to their sanctuary that the Italian Minster of Finance has betaken himself. The current official of Montenegro, as to whose dealings with public moneys things as unkind as those said in regard to the Signor Nasi are spoken, had not had the luck to lead his pursuers a chase from mountain crowned Cettigne, At one time and another quite a number of notabilities of our own day have been laid by the heels—through under circumstances very different from those affecting the two gentlemen just mentioned, The late Cardinal Vaughan was thrown into prison for ministering to the fever stricken victims of Panama; M. Plehve got locked up by mistake, and lord Milner was placed under arrest by an Irish sentry at Kroonstad No more fortunate was Mr. Keir Hardie, upon whom a Belgian officer pounced after the last attempt upon the life of King Leopold.

SKIN AND BLOOD PURIFICATION

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent

Cleanse the Skin, Scalp and Blood

Of Torturing, Disfiguring Humours with Loss of Hair

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS

Thousands of the world's best people have found instant relief and speedy cure by the use of Cuticura Resolvent, Ointment and Soap in the most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes, itchings and inflammations.

Thousands of tired, fretted mothers, of skin-tortured and disfigured babies, of all ages and conditions, have certified to almost miraculous cures by the Cuticura remedies when the best medical skill had failed to relieve, much less cure.

Cuticura Treatment is local and constitutional — complete and perfect, pure, sweet and wholesome. Bathe the affected surfaces with Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, dry without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent to cool and cleanse the blood, and put every function in a state of healthy activity.

More great cures of simple, scrofulous and hereditary humours are daily made by Cuticura remedies than by all other blood and skin remedies combined, a single set being often sufficient to cure the most distressing cases when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.
Send for "Skin and Blood Purification."

"APENTA" S.O.
NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.
182

REGULARLY at BEDTIME
USE
CALVERT'S
20 per cent
CARBOLIC SOAP

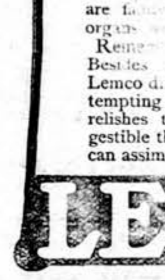
to prevent Mosquito bites. It is an excellent antiseptic soap, refreshing and beneficial to the skin, and a useful remedy for insect bites, itch, and other skin irritation.

Each tablet in metal box.

CALVERT'S
15% CARBOLIC POWDER

offers a safe and simple precaution against the spread of infection and disease.
Cheap to use, as it is so strong.
½ lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.



WE SEND ON APPROVAL and guarantee safe delivery Highest grade Cycles fully warranted. Latest Models £2.10 to £5.5.0
Dunlop Tyres, Westwood Steel Rims, Free Wheels, Mud Guards, Brakes.
CARRIAGE PAID to any port
Motor Cars and Motocycles *Tyres, Accessories*, Sporting Goods & Sewing Machines Half Usual Prices. Write for Catalogs and Special Offer using sufficient foreign postage.
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. 326
CHICAGO, U.S.A. and LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Horses, Dogs, Birds, Cattle

190,000 OWNERS OF ANIMALS
Have secured a copy of the
Elliman First Aid Book
For HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE,
192 pp., Illustrated.
Per 1/- Copy.
BUT
If the Label affixed for the purpose to the outside of the wrapper of 2/-, 2/6, and 3/6 bottles of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION be sent to us with an address duly filled in, then a Copy of the Elliman First Aid Book is sent POST FREE. Foreign stamps accepted.
ADDRESS—
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, Eng.

RUBBING EASES PAIN.
ACCIDENTS & AILMENTS.
The Elliman R.E.P. Book.
FIRST AID in ACCIDENTS & AILMENTS, HYGIENE OF THE ATHLETE, MASSAGE, &c.
256 pp., Illustrated.
Price 1/- post free throughout the World, stamps or postal order (Foreign Stamps accepted), or upon receipt of booklet covers from 3 bottles of ELLIMAN'S Universal Embrocation, or sight of bills showing purchase of three 1/1½ size, or one 2/9 or 4/- bottle.
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.
For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before Broken, Corns when Painful, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, &c.
Bottles 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-.
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, England.

MINERAL WATERS.
TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

REFINED
SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Ærated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.
General Merchants and Commission Agents
No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

BRITISH-MADE MOTOR CARRIAGES
SPECIALLY DESIGNED AND BUILT FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

THE MOTOR MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd., of LONDON and COVENTRY, ENGLAND, the oldest English makers of Motor Cars, beg to announce that having obtained an excellent experience of building Cars for Export, they have specially designed Motor Carriages to meet the requirements of India. The Specification of these Carriages having been settled by an Engineer who has probably had more practical experience with Automobiles abroad than any other person.

They invite enquiries, and are open to appoint Agents.
Write to 95, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND, for illustrations and all particulars.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Horlick's Malted Milk
Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody, Is prepared instantly with water.
OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England

Benger's Food is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

The "LANCET" describes it as—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

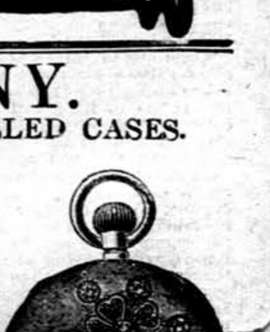
THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.
NEW DESIGNS IN LADIES' GOLD WATCHES IN JEWELLED AND ENAMELLED CASES.

51/1178246.
Engraved case, set with diamonds.
Hunting, Rs. 150.

45/840636
Blue enamel, set with diamonds.
Open face, Rs. 200.

101/1264
Pearl set brooch, Rs. 57.
„ „ watch Rs. 200.

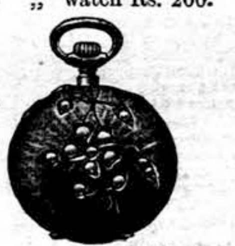
46/1307820
Polished gold, set with diamonds.
Open face, Rs. 350.



45/1307818
Polished gold, set with rubies and diamonds,
Open face, Rs. 325.

47/1307869
Engraved case, open face, Rs. 120.
Hunting, Rs. 140.

57/1008413
Enamelled red or blue, with diamonds.
Open face, Rs. 165.



100/19356
Enamelled blue, red or green.
Open face, Rs. 75 to 170.

57/822213
Enamelled blue, with diamonds.
Open face, Rs. 200.

101/460352
Set with pearls and rubies.
Open face 250.

A VARIETY OF OTHER DESIGNS OF LADIES WATCHES ON VIEW AT OUR SHOWROOMS.
11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY, Opposite the General Post Office,

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT HIS MAJESTY
PURVEYORS TO THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

R. DITMAR

LAMP WAREHOUSE.

BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR

KEROSINE OIL,
COCOANUT OIL,
SPIRIT OF WINE,
ELECTRIC POWER
CANDLES.

ALSO KEROSINE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.

ALSO HIGH CLASS MAJOLICA ART AND COMPOSITION METAL WARE.

BRANCHES: VIENNA, BUDAPEST, PRAGUE, TRIESTE, LEMBERG, KRAKAH
BERLIN, MUNICH, PARIS, LYON, ROME, MILANO, AND CALCUTTA.
LAMP FACTORIES:—VIENNA, MILANO.
MAJOLICA WARE FACTORY:—ZNAIM (MORAVIA).

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

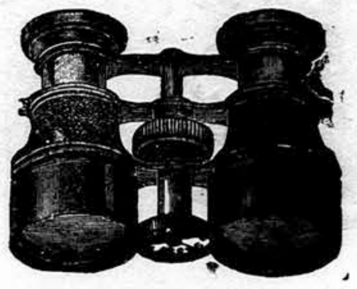
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

THE CELEBRATED.

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx," is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4$\frac{1}{16}$ inches by 2$\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
OFFICES IN THE EAST.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application.

TRADE MARK

BIG G

CURES
MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire:

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of

LEMONS AND GRAPES.

No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF

BISHOP'S BOTTLE.

See that you really get **BISHOP'S:**

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

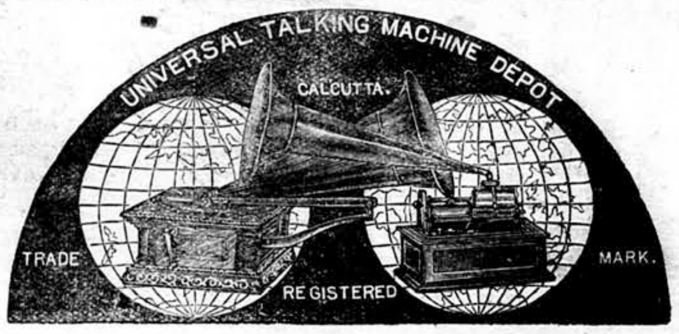
Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara :—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr. :—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway :—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla. Worli, Dadar. Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.



GRANDOPHONE!

GRANDEST OF ALL TALKING MACHINES
PHONOGRAPHS! GRAPHOPHONES!! GRANDOPHONES!!!
BETTINI'S MICRO-ATTACHMENTS
RECORDS! BLANKS!! NEEDLES!!!
ALL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Largest Stock of English, Bengalee and Hindustani Records.
Write for Manufacturer's Catalogues.

UNIVERSAL TALKING MACHINE DEPOT.
170, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta.

NO MISTAKE

CAN NOW BE MADE WHEN BUYING.

DUNLOP TYRES,

WIRED OR

BEADED.

the non-slipping pattern, being an infallible protection against inferior imitations.

DUNLOP MOTOR TYRES IN STOCK.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO. LD.,
49, Apollo Street, Bombay.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE

PIPPERMINT

GET FRÈRES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)

BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.

THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.

SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES:
B. LAURIEZ, 6, Fenchurch Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

The Best Drink for Hot Countries is

BARLEY WATER.

The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

Manufacturers:
KEEN, ROBINSON & Co., Ltd.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

HAIR DOUCHE

A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance, Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff relieving Headache, etc.

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

V. FUCILE & Co.,

Hair Dressers and Perfumers,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB.
BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,

32, HORNBY ROW
BOMBAY.

CHEAPEST & BEST SELECTED STOCK OF CHINA & GLASS IN INDIA.

TEA SERVICES for six persons from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 24-8 per set.

TOILET SETS a special line. Five pieces, price Rs. 4-14. Better Quality Services, Rs. 7-12, 10-8, 12-8 to Rs. 37-8.

TRINKET SETS Rs. 6-8, 7-12, 8-8 to 14-8 each, best quality China.

DESSERT SETS Rs. 7-12, 9-8 and 1-8 per set for 6 persons.

THE "IRENE" DINNER WARE. Our new Special line of Ware, made of best quality English earthenware, decorated with a pretty rose pattern, in peacock blue, edges of pieces are scolloped, and beaded as per sketch. This is the best value we have ever offered.

THE "IRENE" DINNER AND BREAKFAST SERVICES

OUR LEADING LINE in DINNER SETS.

NOTE THE PRICE.

SERVICE FOR 6 PERSONS. Rs. 13-12.

SERVICE FOR 12 PERSONS, Rs. 28-12.

BREAKFAST SERVICE. FOR 6 PERSONS, Rs. 7-12.

Call and inspect our stock of Fancy Glass and China ware, Decorated Teapots, Luncheon Trays, White China Ornaments, Glass Ornaments, Table Centres, Pots and Pedestals, Table Glassware Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Lamps, Etc., Etc.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES

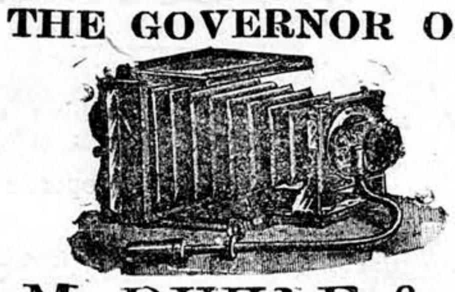
HAVE REACHED THEIR ZENITH.
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE
BEST
THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IMPORTED
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE
CHEAPEST
AND UNEQUALED IN QUALITY COMPARED, AND
LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST,
BECAUSE THEY ARE
ALWAYS FRESH
AND RELIABLE, AND HAVE GAINED THE HIGHEST REPUTATION OF EVERY SMOKER THROUGHOUT INDIA.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS TROUGHOUT THE GLOBE

Per 100							
Rs. 7	Rs. 5-8	Rs. 6	Rs. 4-8	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 4	Rs. 3-4	Rs. 2-12

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.
Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

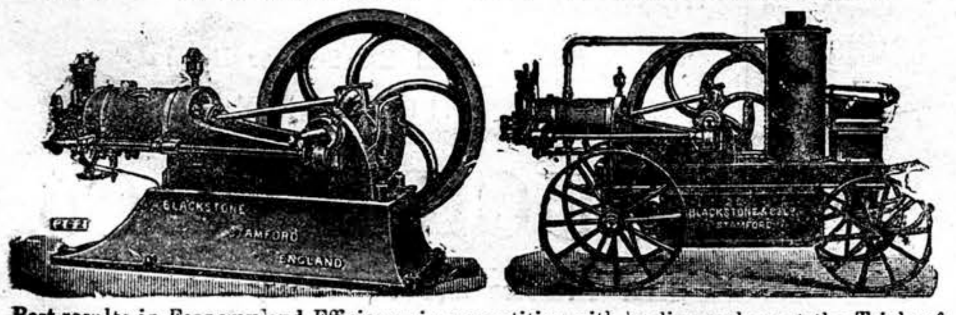
BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



D. M. DUKLE & Co.,

PHOTO DEALERS.
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.



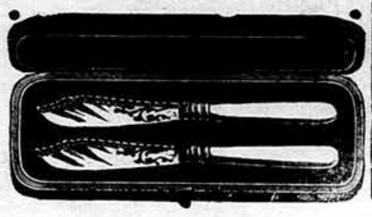
Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

BLACKSTONE & CO., LTD. STAMFORD ENGLAND

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.

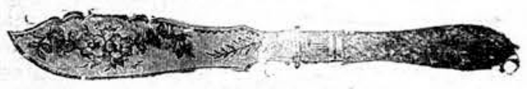


Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.

Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.

Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.

Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30.
Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver. Rs. 16.



Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle: Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.

Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved, Rs. 32.

Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.

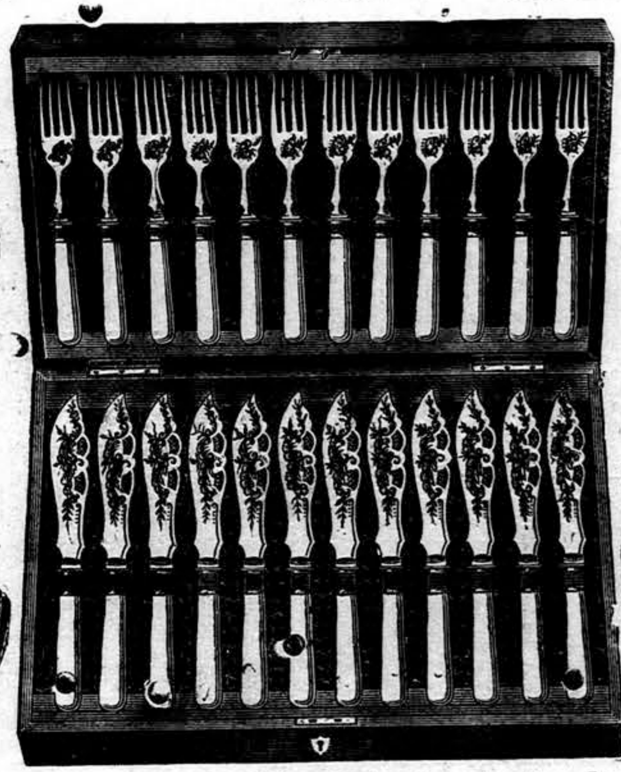
Complete
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
4 pieces.
Floral engraving as illustrated, Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING.

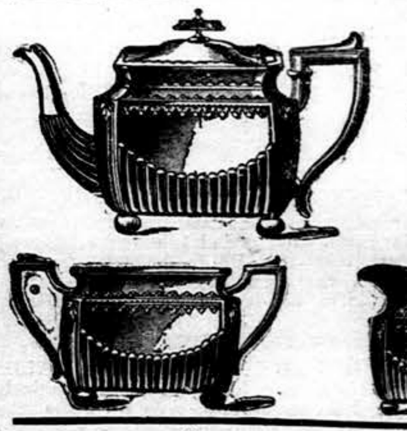
Teapot.
Fluted and engraved
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 20. ☞

Teapot.
Choicely Engraved
Best Silver Plated on Brittania Metal.
☞ Rs. 26.

Teapot.
Fluted and Hand engraved. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
Rs. 56.



E. P. Fish Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. Doz. pairs in case, Rs. 75, ½ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.



Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro Silver plated. on pure white ickel Silver.
Rs. 80.

Teapot
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 22.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

MAGNESIA

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.
Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 66, Fenchurch, Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.